PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 53,478—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
*13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6029
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
3rd June	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
17th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
1 st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
15th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	.....	.....
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10529

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.
* Will call at Malta.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on THURSDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th April 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	13th July 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May 1905,
NERA	5,807	Chevallier	24th June "

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	Caot. D. Mistrorigo	5,086	2nd June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Barberovich	4,267	1st July 1905.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th " "
† NIPPON	L. Selich	6,216	27th " "

† Will call at Suez. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 492. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	30th May.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 34, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th May at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th May from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,300 tons, on or about 16th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,300 tons, on or about 10th May.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 4th May, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best rates secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MAY 1ST 1905.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
	Prome	3580	*M'Kay	1905	1905	1905	1905
B	Stanley Hall	4104	*Nuttal	11thApr	21thApr	10th May.	22nd May
B	City of Agra	4 08	*Brown	20th ,,	3rdMay	17th ,,	24th ,,
A	City of Vienna	167	Morrison	8thMay	20th ,,	2nd Jun.	16thJun
				26th ,,	7thJun.	20th ,,	25th ,,

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	O. Canepa	15th May 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,589	O. Canepa	15th June 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class,	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6 000	G. Belsito	17th May 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	Coglielo	17th June 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Horaby Road, No. 59.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 4th May, 1905.

S. S. "DIEGO SUAREZ," 4142 TONS.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO THE CONTINENT &c.

THE above named Steamer will SAIL from this Port for DUNKIRK, via PORTSAID, and ALGIERS, about 2nd June. Has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers. Fitted with Electric Light, &c., &c.

Fare to Portsaid	Rs. 250
,, Algiers	,, 300
,, Dunkirk	,, 400

For further particulars apply
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.
Apollo Street.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 ,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 ,,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.
TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unrivalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA

PLEASE NOTE THAT
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc., or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

FOR
PRIZES,
SOUVENIRS,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

Inspect the enormous Stock of unsurpassed artistic novelties in
SILVER WARE,
GOLD WARE,
JEWELLERY WATCHES,
CLOCKS, &c., at
THE NOTED HOUSE FOR NOVELTIES
OF
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs. a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11 14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3 0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5 10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.
WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MAY, 1905.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

VENNING AND RAMSAY.

PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

COOL SUITS
FOR
HOT WEATHER.
Coat, Vest and Trousers.

	Rs.	As.
Canvas, Holland, or Cotton	14	8
Matte	16	8
Tussore Lustre	30	0
Flannel—Well Shrunk		

Patterns and Measurement Form on Applications

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI.....	2655	Winiker	8th May

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

4, Medows Street, Bombay, 25th May 1905.

S. S. "BRANKSOME HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 4th May, 1905.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 4th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock Shed No. 4.

All claims for Damages, &c., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO,
Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Coy.

No. 23, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that Mr. H. WENDEN, C. I. E., Agent, G. I. P. Railway, having proceeded to England on leave, Mr. F. T. RICKARDS, has been APPOINTED by the Board of Directors to act as AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, during Mr. Wenden's absence.

FRANK MUIR,
Secretary.

Victoria Terminus, 5th May, 1905.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of ALCOCK ASHDOWN and COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, the Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Dock, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of May, 1905, at 5 o'clock P.M., when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTION.

"That Article 81 of the Articles of Association of this Company be and the same is hereby amended by substituting the word "three" for the word "four" as the minimum number of Directors of the Company."

By order of the Board,
J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

Dated Bombay, 4th May 1905.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, up to one P. M., on THURSDAY, the 11th day of May, 1905, for the work of constructing Roads and Passages Storm Water Drainage and Lighting arrangements on the Board's Agripada Estate.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 2 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
H. KEMBALL, C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1905.

ARE YOU SUFFERING FROM DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION

THEN TRY EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.

IT is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases arising from disordered stomach.

Apply

E. J. LAZARUS AND CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

Price Rs. 3 per bottle.

From MRS. ELIZABETH WAGENTREIBER, Delhi—With much pleasure and many thanks I beg to acknowledge the benefit I derived from your far famed "Essence of Papiya." I suffered from Dyspepsia in a most painful form and found great relief after taking the first two bottles and continued to take four more. After the sixth I felt so much better that I left off taking it regularly, but if at any time I feel the old pain and symptoms returning, I immediately take another bottle of the Essence. I am now able to eat more and can change my diet without fear of what were to me most dreaded attacks of Indigestion.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.,

Of 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

BOMBAY DEPOT: ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICE.

A SALE

OF

OVER-SEASON STOCK

GOODS and REMNANTS

Will take place at the DEPOT

ON

MONDAY, May 8th, 1905.

AND

TUESDAY, May 9th, 1905

between the hours of 9 A.M. and 6 P.M.

On the FIRST DAY of the SALE the Depots will be OPEN to Members only, and on the SECOND DAY to Members and non-members also.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 13TH MAY.

FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.

THE

BANDMANN-DALLAS
OPERA COMPANY

35 LONDON ARTISTES

direct from their season at

THE KHEDIVIAL OPERA HOUSE CAIRO

where they had the honour of playing before

HIS HIGHNESS THE KHEDIVE

Under the Personal Direction of

MR. MAURICE E. BANDMANN,

and by Special arrangement with

MR. GEORGE EDWARDES

GAIETY THEATRE, LONDON,

Will present the following

LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

SATUR. MAY	13,	A COUNTRY GIRL.
MON. MAY	15,	THE CINGALEE.
TUES. MAY	16,	THE ORCHID.
WED. MAY	17,	The Catch of the Season.
THURS. MAY	18,	SERGEANT BRUE.
FRI. MAY	19,	The Duchess of Dantzic.
SATUR. MAY	20,	THE NEW BARMAID.
MON. MAY	22,	THE EARL AND THE GIRL.
TUES. MAY	23,	FAUST-UP-TO DATE.
WED. MAY	24,	VERONIQUE.
THURS. MAY	25,	THE GIRL FROM KAYS.
FRI. MAY	26,	The Talk of the Town.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra Stalls.. .....Rs. 4 | Dress Circle .....Rs. 3

SPECIAL POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION.

A discount of 15 per cent. allowed on tickets booked for the 12 performances.

The Box Office Now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

The Subscribers will have first choice of seats as the box-plans will not be open for ordinary bookings until Monday, May 8th.

NOTICE.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DURING my ABSENCE from Bombay on leave Mr. L. FONDA, will act as AGENT to the above COMPANY in Bombay.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.

Dated 1st May, 1905.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Victoria Dock, undaimed Warehouse A., on account of the concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water:—

H 3—3 cases India rubber canvas Shoes.
H 8—11 do. do.
1350—1 case colour boxes.
JNT SP G—1 case silk piece-goods.
326—1 case pen-holders.
D M—1 case needles.
F F & Co—21 cases India rubber canvas shoes.
Rolling-pins, bridal impedimenta.
H A K—1 case steel dog-chains.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 5th May, 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Official Trustee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., the following ornaments belonging to the Trust of Jo ano Mahomed Saleh Mahomed, a minor, consisting of gold necklaces, bangles, head and ear ornaments, rings, nose and earrings, gold nose button set with diamonds, pearls and ruby, silver anklets, toe rings, buttons, rings, coins, snuff box, small loose pearls, &c.

The ornaments are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, teapoys, chairs, easy chairs, dressing wash-hand and writing tables, cupboards, chest of drawers, English clock, large incubator with lamp and fittings.

7 cases each 2 tins machine oils.

On account of the concerned,—

30 cases St. Julien claret in quarts, damaged by fire and water.

20 cases St. Julien claret in pints, damaged by fire and water.

AT 2 P. M.

Several goats' bicycles by different makers,
1 light rubber-tyred victoria,
1 strong built vis-a-vis,
1 French-polished office shigram,
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Admiralty House Middle Colaba (near Tramway Terminus,) the valuable and handsome teakwood and black wood household furniture, by Wimbridge and others, such as dining-table and chairs, sideboard, drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble top tables and tampoys, glass door-book cases, Singapore cane furniture, iron and brass bedsteads, mirror door, almyras, marble top dressing and washhand tables, clothes and hanging presses, large size cheval glass, nearly new ebonized cottage piano, Persian carpets, hanging and table lamps, rich table ornaments, majolica jardineere large size grand-father's clock, English ice box with refrigerator, large iron safe with Chubb's lock, Parian figures and wall plates, rich glassware and crockeryware, best plated ware cooking utensils, flower pots, nearly new China matting, etc., the property of W. HENDERSON MAIN Esq.

Catalogue will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT ALI UMER STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 12th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the executors of the last will of the late Dr. Ismail Jannamahomed, the Transferees of the Mortgages and on account and at the risk of Haji Tyeb Haji Sidik and Kassum Haji Sidik, the heirs of the deceased mortgagor Haji Sidik Haji Natha, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of October, 1897, and made between the said Haji Sidik Haji Natha of the one part and Rutunbai, widow of Khoja Datoo Manji and Minbai, widow of Khoja Ibrahim Hassam of the other part, the following landed property viz.:—

All that piece of Government land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate at Ali Umer Street outside the Fort and in the registration Sub district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 86 6-9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 949, new No. 8125, old survey No 434 and new survey No 1133 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No 6028 Street No 127, and bounded on the east by the sewer's passage on the west by the Ali Umer Street on the north by the house of Mahomed Jaffer and on the south by the house of Janmahomed Latiff and which said premises are in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications will be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "BELLE VUE" ON MARIA HILL, GUNPOWDER ROAD, MAZAGON.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Dr. Nusserwanji Dhanjibhoy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Rustomji Mancherji Colah, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 4th day of March, 1892, and in the Indentures of Further Charges dated respectively the 13th day of July, 1893, and 4th day of July, 1894, the following landed property, viz :—

All those three pieces of land or ground containing by admeasurement in aggregate 2,610 square yards and six-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts (of which 2,514 square yards are leasehold and the remaining 96 and six-ninths square yards are of quit and ground rent tenure,) situate on the Maria Hill on the Gunpowder Road at Mazagon, in the registration subdistrict and Island of Bombay, together with the upper-storied bungalow, out-houses and stables standing thereon assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E. No. 5,342, and Street No. 68 and which said leasehold land is registered by the Collector of land revenue under Old No. 69 and New No. 18311, and the quit and grond rent tenure land is registered under Old No. 87 & No. 11762 and are bounded on the East by the Gunpowder Road, on the west partly by the property of Gondidas Madhawji and partly, by a public passage, on the North by the property belonging to Government and on the South partly by the property of Dossabhoy Curseji Daroga, and partly by the property of Rustomji Sorabji Patel, and said premises are now in the occupation of Messrs. Alvares & Co., as tenants of the Mortgagee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 5th May, 1905.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BREAKING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

COMPETITION.—We do not COMPETE. We do only Superior High Class work executed on the premises by skilled European Artists and cannot afford to do it CHEAP. A visit to our Art Photographic Salon will confirm our statement.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS Art Photographers, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener, 15, Forbes Street, Bombay.

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234. Advt. Dpt., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-0 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 6 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay "Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil, Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; Anglian Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and for older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THE WESTERN INDIA MOTOR COMPANY, LD.

RAMPART ROW,
(Next P. & O. OFFICE),
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE GARAGE and REPAIR SHOP are now OPEN under the Management of Mr. W. C. ENGLAND, (who has had seven years' practical experience of this business).

PETROL and CAR Accessories on SALE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

BECK & CO'S KAISER BREWERY "KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

NOW READY.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS:—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees."

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. CAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Year	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ..	"	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS		600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay.	London.	Pekin.
Dalney.	Lyons.	Port Arthur.
Hawai.	Nagasaki.	Shanghai.
Hongkong.	New York.	San Francisco.
Kobe.	Newchang.	Tokio.
Liao-Yang.		Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the world.

K. KODAMA,
Sub-Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....	£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 12,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Aimere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and to all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thatping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrild of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch). Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Re. 1.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned up to 10th May, 1905, for the post of EXECUTIVE ENGINEER on Railway Surveys. Applicants should state experience and salary expected, and should submit Copies (not originals) of recent Testimonials.

A. R. ANDERSON,
Chief Engineer,
S. M. Railway, Dharwar.

WANTED

A THIRD CLASS EUROPEAN LIGHT KEEPER, for the Light House Service.

Salary..... Rs. 100-5-125.
Qualifying Allowance ..... Rs. 15.
Extra for Signal Work..... Rs. 15
and free rations.

Applicants for the post must:—

(a) be a British Seaman,
(b) be not more than 40 years of age,
(c) have served in his Majesty's Navy or in the Mercantile Marine.

Apply personally with copies of Testimonials to

THE PORT OFFICER,
Bombay.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE SMALL BUNGALOW AT KHANDALLA NEAR THE KHANDALLA STATION.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 325 of 1904 (Express Mill vs. Athalde,) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

The bungalow with out-house and furniture known as Khandalla Villa, situate at Khandalla village, in the registration district of Mowal, Taluka Wadgaum and Jillia Poona, containing about 35 acres thas and bearing Survey Nos. 158-12C. The bungalow is newly built, has one drawing, one sitting and one dining-room, 3 bed-rooms and verandah in front, and is about 3 minutes' walk from the Khandalla Railway station. The roof is corrugated iron and tiles. There is also a well in the compound.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MATCHES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Byculla, near Messrs. Rogers and Co.'s godown and opposite the Byculla Club, on account of the concerned.

About 200 cases safety matches of different brands.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong second-hand victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 Bay Arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Grey pony quiet in harness.
1 Strawberry grey Arab horse, 14-2½, 4 years old, goes well in harness.
1 handsome strong thoroughbred waler mare very quiet goes well in harness.
1 bay Australian mare, 14 hands, 5 years old, goes well in harness.

Under instructions from C. Heinigar, Esqr., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th and THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction, at 7 Hornby Road, Fort, the surplus stock-in-trade of his shop consisting of gold, silver and metal watches, English clocks, musical boxes, binoculars and opera glasses, silver and golden jewellery, muff chain, necklets, fancy neck ties, charms bracelets, rings, bonzes, scarf pins, cigar and cigarettes cases, writing sets, etc.

One Limniere Bros. cinematographs with one hundred films complete 3½ H.-P. oil engine with tympans.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SANTA CRUEZ, NEAR BANDORA.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Mr. Nasarvanji Hormasji Mehta, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Mr. Ranji Nagji Joshi, deceased, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale vested in an Indenture of mortgage dated 23rd July 1902, the following property—

All that piece of parcel of land (together with the bungalows and other messages, tenements or buildings standing thereon), situate at Santa Cruez, near Bandora, in Zilla Thana Taluka Salsette, in the registration subdistrict of Bandora, containing by admeasurement, One thousand five hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Survey No. 311 of Dandá, and Survey Nos. 100 and 101. Pot Nos. 185,7,8 and 68 Ca and Ca and bounded on the east by the property formerly of Akbarally Mahomedally and now of Rowji Nagji Joshi, on the West by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Line, on the North by the property of Ranchodias Damodar, and on the South by the property of Gustin Valad Furzoo Soura, and which said premises are surrounded on all sides by a compound wall. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messr

BEYNON'S STANDARD MEDICAL REMEDIES.

	Rs.	a.
Sparkling Effervescent Saline,—Refreshing; Aperient, Purifying and Health Restoring...	1	0
Dr. Budd's Family Diarrhœa Mixture.....	1	0
Kloramerdyne, Sea Sickness Cure.....	1	8
Lindley's Specific for Diabetes, A safe certain and speedy cure for Diabetes	2	8

SOLE PROPRIETORS:

BEYNON & Co.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

55, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

AND

52, WALKESHWAR ROAD,

MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.

WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.

SELLING FOR CASH.

BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.

60 TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Wensleydale, 2308 tons, Captain J G Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mangalore, with ballast.

THE steamer Afghan, 1439 tons Captain W. E. Dexter will sail to-day for Calcutta via Allephoy, with a cargo of duty paid salt.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson 3107 tons, Captain W. McAllister will sail to-day for London and Amsterdam with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Wardha 2363 tons Captain H McClell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 24 deck passengers.

THE F Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, 2,717 tons, Captain G Belsito, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Hongkong with a general cargo and 10 cabin and 21 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 763 tons, Captain J V Le Grand, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Cutch Mandvi with a general cargo and Lt-Col. Hall, Mr D Gubbay, Rev Howe and 151 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain J P Toms, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and coal and 90 deck passengers. The steamer Aground In Gopalpore from 2nd to 5th April, while she was in charge of the Captain H Garland.

THE steamer Branksome Hall 2727 tons Captain W. H. Hood arrived in harbour Yesterday from Cardiff 20th March via Malta, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Rouza 3434 tons, Captain G. H. Arnot R. N. R. arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 23rd April with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga 943 tons, Captain E. J. Rickford will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J. A. Ross Mr. P. C. Stephanades, Lieut M. W. Farewell Lieut G. B. Harrison Mr. A. M. Jiwanjee Mrs. K. E. Abraham Mr. D Dinshaw Mr. E. N. Dinshaw Miss Lamb Mr. A. E. Coorji Rav. J. Goetper and 284 deck

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Capri s	Belsets	Hongkong, April 13
4	Nawab s	Toms	Calcutta, April 1
	Dumra s	Legrand	Karachi, May 1
	Wardha s	McClelland ...	Calcutta, March 28
	Wensleydale s	Sharp	Mangalore, May 2
	Branksome Hall s	Hood	Cardiff, March 30
	Rauza s	Arnot	Calcutta, April 23

DEPARTURE.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Istria s	Daicovich	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Ferguson, McAllester for Amsterdam and Co.
" Afghan Dexter for Calcutta.
" Linga Rickford for Persian Gulf &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Nawab for Calcutta &c
" Wardha for Calcutta &c
" Winchester for Sydney &c
" Capri for China
" Wensleydale for Antwerp

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	From
28	Clan Macleod	Liverpool
30	Clan Cameron	Coast

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MAY 3.

The P and O Co'y s s Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 29th ultimo arrived here at 9 p m on Wednesday the 3rd instant.

SUEZ, MAY 4.

The P and O Co'y s s Arabia, with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo left here at 10-30 p m on Wednesday the 3rd instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer General left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 3rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 4.

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—320 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 250 cwt nigerseed A Blascheck and Co
Hartlepool s—75 bales hemp & Tajbhai

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—9 bales hides P E Boyce and Sons; 26 bales hides and skins R M Rocka

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Mackinnon s—300 cwt turmeric bulbs M Somji; 200 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 100 cwt mustardseed A Blascheck and Co; 400 cwt mustardseed Madanlay Sonjee

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Colquhoun s—440 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2000 cwt linseed D Naojee and Co; 602 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cromenell s—520 bales hemp kiddle Reeve and Co; 10000 cwt wheat N Khairas and Co; 4000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros; 4000 cwt teaseed, 2000 cwt castorseed and Co; 2; cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 2.00 cwt wheat N Khairas and Co

Inkonka s—220 bales cotton and 1000 cwt poppyseed Volkart Bros 1000 cwt myrabolams H An ndrao and Co
Wensleydale s—24107 cwt linseed Ralli Bros

FOR HAMBURG.

Lichtenfels s—1500 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed Volart Bros; 502 cwt myrabolams P Jethabhoy

FOR HONGKONG.

Nubia s—110 cwt olibanu D Cursjee

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nubia s—300 tons old iron Killick Nixon and Co

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 3.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	90 1/2	=	+ 1-16
3 do. Rentes	99 1/4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan.....	86 7/8	=	+ 1/8
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	86	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 1/4	=	+ 1-16
2 months hence	26 3/16	=	+ 1-16
Spot in New York.....	56 7/8	=	+ 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·14	=	— 1/2
Berlin "	20·48 1/2	=	— 1/2
New York Demand	4·86 3/8	=	+ 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England.....	2 1/2 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank bills ...	2 1/8 per cent	=	do
3 " " " ...	2 1/4 per cent	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2 per cent	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4 per cent	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans.....	1 3/4 per cent	=	unchanged
7 day market loans.....	2 per cent	=	do
SUGAR—			

German granulated 1st marks 14·10 1/2 sellers tone dull

RAPESEED—
Brown 37 1/2 buyers, tone firm,

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 39 1/4 sellers tone flat,

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 7/8 unchanged

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 30,00,000

Rs. 15,50,000	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 14,50,000	do	Bombay
Rs. ----	do	Madras
30,00,000		

At 1s. 3 31/32d.
Minimum rate received 46 per cent.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 53,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 30,00,000
Extra allotments nil

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed easier. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000 bales, Spot 4·30 plus 3, Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 3-4 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 9,000 bales. Futures closed easier.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·09	4·11	4·13
—2	—2	—2
Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·15	4·16	4·17
—1	—2	—2
Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·18	4·19	4·20
—2	—2	—2

Receipts at U S Ports.....	35,000	bales
Do last year	4,000	do
Exports to Great Britain	9,000	do
Do do Continent	3,000	do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot.....	7·90	unchanged
Futures, month of July	7·43 — 8 a	
Do. do. December.....	7·71 — 7 b	

a Declined owing to official weather reports considered favorable.
b Declined owing to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot.....	7 7/16	unchanged
Futures, month of August.....	7·35 — 15	
Do. do. November	7·47 — 15	
Tone at close	easy	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 3rd May, 1905 :—

Cotton.....	9,626 bales.
Wheat.....	20,362 cwts.
Linseed	24,298 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard.....	3,039 do
Gingelly seed	1,902 do
Poppyseed	4,773 do
Groundnuts.....	614 do
Castorseed	1,910 do
Jilce	2,811 do
Myrabolams	220 do
Cotton seed	11,279 do
Mowrasced.....	220 do
Gram.....	979 do
Joowar	4,728 do
Maize	Nil

BOMBAY, MAY 4.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.		1s. 3 15-16d.	
Bank Demand		1s. 3 15-16d.	
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D A		1s. 4 1-8d.	
Do 6 do do		1s. 4 3-16d.	
French Francs 3 do do		169 1-2	
Marks 3 do do		137 3-4	
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight		130 1/2	
Shanghai 30 do do		192	
Japan 90 do do		149	
GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent.		Tone quiet.	
Cash		99·2	
1st Settlement		99·14	

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 9th March	2 1-2	per cent
Bank of Bombay do 14th April	5	do
Bank of Bengal do 28th do	4	do
Bank of Madras do 15th do	6	do

SEEDS.
LINSEED—Tone steady.

		Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	sellers	6	15	0	
Forward Suttah May ...		7	0	3	
September suttah ...		7	8	6	
RAPESEED—Tone steady.					
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...		6	8	0	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...		7	2	0	
Do. Guzerat, " ...		7	4	0	
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.					
Ready		7	4	0	
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.					
Ready		28	0	0	
WHEAT,—Tone, easier.					
White Delhi ready		4	8	6	per cwt
Do. Do forward ...		4	8	0	do
Jubbulpore, Pessi		29	8	0	per cdy.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—quiet.

Estimated sales.....	7,000	bales
Imports	25,000	do.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·06	4·08	4·10
—3	—3	—3
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·12	4·13	4·14
—3	—3	—3
Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.
4·15	4·16	4·17
—3	—3	—3

COTTON.—Notwithstanding the fall advised in the Home markets the local market continues steady, and prices are, if anything, a trifle higher. The demand from exporters is small as rates are too high, but mills continue buying and are paying full prices for nice lots of high class stapled cotton.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (L.-G.) (By. terms)...	165	153	...	25th May.
Bengals, M. G (By terms).....	171	161	...	
Sind-Punjab M. G. ...	170	160	...	
Oomrawatee (desepta) (M.-G.)	179	173	...	
Khandeish do.	...	171	165	
Jalgaon do.	...	173	167	
Khangaum fair staple (M.-G)	180	174	...	
Karanja do. do. do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	187	181	...	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	185	179	...	
Nagpore Kampti do	191	185	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	204	201	198	
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	...	200	
Westerns ...	...	...	187	

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIAN GOVT. COINS.

The following is the statement of Silver Operations at the Bombay Mint from 30th April to 22nd April :—in Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

RECEIPTS—	
Purchased silver	...
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin from Treasuries, &c	1
Native States coin.....	...
Total	1
COINAGE—	
New Rupees delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.....	13
New Rupees made over to Native States.....	...
Total.....	13
BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN—	
New coin ready for delivery	1
Government Bullion	30
Currency Bullion	200
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin.....	1
Total	232

COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.

Receipts of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.....	...
Dollars Coined and paid over	...
Closing Balance of Bullion	...

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market Closed.....	easier
Surats	quiet
Good Shownugger	.....
The Manchester Market has been.....	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols.....	90 1/2
2 per cent Reduced	90 1/4
2 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	106 1/4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	86
Bar Silver.....	26 1/4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re, 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FINCH—April 22, at Dinapore, the wife of Mr R Finch of a daughter.
WARD—April 25, at Murree, the wife of Captain A Ward, 30th Punjabis, of a son. (Still born.)

MARRIAGE.

HELLEIN—MULLER—April 26, at Christ's Church, Salem, by the Rev J F Spencer, Mr Walter Vincent Hellein, of Messrs Wrenn, Bennett and Co., to Esther (Essie) Margaret Muller, daughter of Mrs and Mr J A Muller, of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Dept.

DEATH.

MUSCROFT—April 4, at Dharmsala, killed instantly by the Earthquake, Captain James Muscroft, 1st Goorkha Rifles aged 35 years. (Deeply regretted by all his brother officers and many friends,)

ASTHMATONES.

From the receipt of a celebrated Physician, a specialist in Asthma. Each Asthmatone contains Potas, Iodid ; Sod. Brom ; Ext. Euphorb. Pil ; Glonoin ; Tinct. Lobelia ; &c. Per bottle of 25, Rs. 1-8.

PULMOTONES.

For the cure and relief of coughs, colds, consumption, and chest complaints generally. Each Pulmotone represents Guaiacol ; and the Hypophosphites of Quinine ; Calcium ; Iron ; Sodium ; Potassium ; Manganese ; and Strychnine. Per bottle of 25, Rs. 1-8.

EPILCURE.

A compound powder specially prepared for the relief and cure of Epilepsy, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

LILACINE.

Prepared from the fresh leaves of the Indian Nim Tree. It possesses healing and soothing properties and is useful in Prickly Heat, Insect Bites, Cuts, Wounds, Hœmorrhoids &c. Per bottle, Re. 1.

In sending for any of the above remedies, please mention this paper, and address

KEMP & CO., LTD.,

SASSOON HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 0-8m., 11-53a. Low water, 5-29m., 5-59a.
P. and O. S. Company's mail steamer Arabia, 2151 tons, due to arrive at 9 a. m.
Tapti Mills Company extraordinary general meeting, Apollo Street, 2 p. m.
Kemp and Co., Sassoon House, 4 p. m.

THE LATE SHRI DEEPCHANDJI.—At a special meeting of the members of the Grain Merchant's Association assembled under the presidency of Mr. Lukhmasee Nappoo, J.P. yesterday morning it was unanimously resolved that the market be closed in memory of the late Shri Deepchandji Swami of Limbdi. In accordance with the above resolution the grain market was closed.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, to-day at 4-30 p. m. Business :—(1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2) A paper on the curative value of local infection with a five pyogenic germs in subcole Pest by Dr. R Row, M.D., D, Sc, (London) (3) Such other business as may be brought forward by the Hon. Secretaries.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion per extra S.S. "Alobria" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-day.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per S.S. "Somali" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Monday the 8th instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEIT COINS.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, committed one Valji Harsoo, a Hindu to the Criminal Sessions of High Court on a charge of counterfeiting King's coins, known as Moorshidabad coins, and with being in possession of dies, and other instruments for counterfeiting coins. The facts of the case have already been reported at length. Inspector Power charged the accused, who was defended by Mr. Vellnker, pleader, while Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted.

BURGLARS COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday committed to the Sessions Goraji Ameerji and ten other Kathiawadi burglars who were charged by Inspector Sullivan with house-breaking and theft of apparel and ornaments of the value of Rs. 172 on the morning of the 10th ultimo. Sabaji Govind, Police "havaldar" No. 853-C had the accused arrested. Superintendent Stanford prosecuted. How the accused broke into the house of Keshav Vela, a dealer in bricks, in the Second Khoobharwada Lane, and how one of the accused had pointed a dagger toward the complainant, while the others removed his belongings, has already been reported.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. F. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest, relative to the death of Tookaram Dawoo, a Hindu mill-hand, aged about forty years. The evidence showed that the deceased lived at Jacob Circle. He had a quarrel with one Babaji Gopal over some cow-dung cakes on Wednesday evening. They started abusing each other and afterwards exchanged blows with clenched fists. It was alleged that Babaji struck the deceased thrice with his clenched fist on the stomach and knocked him down. Some bystanders picked him up and carried him into his house, where he died soon afterwards. Dr. Arthur Powell, who made an autopsy of the body, stated that he found hæmorrhage in the left lung and marks of bruises on the inside of the left ribs. He was of opinion that death was due to shock. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to shock following blows with the fist inflicted upon him by Babaji Gopal under such circumstances that Babaji was guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The accused Babaji, who had absconded immediately after the incident, was arrested by Inspector Brewin in the compound of the Arthur Road Hospital. He was, yesterday, placed before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Magistrate remanded the case, and ordered the accused to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 200.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. During piercing winds and excessive variations of temperature every one is more or less liable to internal and external disease. Throat, chest, liver, bowels, kindneys and skin all suffer in some degree, and may be relieved by rubbing in this Ointment aided by proper doses of the Pills, for administering which full directions accompany each box ; in truth anyone who thoroughly masters Holloway's "instructions" will, in remedying disease, exchange the labour of an hour for the profit of a lifetime. All bronchal pulmonary and throat disorders require that the Ointment should be thoroughly well rubbed upon the skin twice a day with great regularity, considerable briskness, and much persistence.

HIDDEN TREASURE.

DISCOVERY BY ALLEGED OCCULT MEANS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr Justice Batchelor, presiding as the vacation Judges on the Appellate Side of the High Court, yesterday, disposed of a case in which Sopanya walad Shivamurti and Bahiru walad Zadu Mahar were convicted by Mr. F. X. De Souza, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, of cheating and abetment of cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, and were sentenced, No. 1 to two years' rigorous imprisonment and No. 2 to four years' rigorous imprisonment. Against No. 2 there was a further charge under section 328 of the Penal Code.

It appeared that the complainant Ramappa bin Parappa was an artless villager, whose father with his last breath alluded to some buried treasure lying in the premises of his house, without, however, living long enough to indicate the precise locality where it lay buried. After his father's death, the complainant cast about for means to unearth the treasure, and in the course of his enquiries came across one Jairam Patel of Achaknadi, who introduced him to accused No. 2, a Mahar with a reputation for witchcraft and for a faculty for discovering hidden treasure by occult means. The Mahar summoned to his assistance accused No. 1, the youthful son of the Lingayet priest of the village, who was vulgarly credited with supernatural powers,—the common belief in the village being that, at his birth, he was born with his feet foremost. Accordingly Jairam and the two accused paid a visit one night to the complainant's house. Accused No. 1, by means of a mirror, smeared over with a mystic ointment, pretended to localise the treasure underground under the verandah of the house, and accused No. 2 and Jairam began to dig. After digging about waist-deep, they said that, in order to counteract the evil effects of the treasure underground, it was necessary to deposit near it a sum of Rs. 151 tied up in a bundle. The complainant fetched the amount ; the lights were extinguished ; the excavation was proceeded with and by the light of a solitary match, a yellow substance said to be the hidden treasure, was shewn to the complainant at the bottom of the pit. The pit was then hastily filled up, and the swindlers left the house with a strong injunction to the complainant to keep a ghee lamp burning over it, day and night, to propitiate the treasure for a period of eight days, after which they promised to return to the house, unearth the treasure, and then take away as their reward the sum of Rs. 151, which they alleged they had buried in the pit. But seeing that they did not return on the appointed day, the complainant went to their village, where he met accused No. 2, and in the course of a conversation the latter offered him some tobacco to smoke. The tobacco was said to have been drugged, and under its influence, the complainant alleged that his head reeled, and he wandered aimlessly in a state of semi-consciousness for two days and two nights. He covered a distance of nearly 72 miles, and when he came to, he found himself in the neighbourhood of the village of Mangoli in the Bijapur district. There he was tended by his father-in-law and recovered in about a fortnight. Meanwhile his brother had given information to the police, who arrested the two accused, but found that Jairam had absconded Accused No. 1 made a clean breast of the swindle, and produced Rs. 32, the balance remaining out of his share of Rs. 47 of the proceeds of the swindle. Accused No. 2 had also received Rs. 47 and had made payments to several individuals, from whom the amounts were recovered. Jairam had disappeared with the lion's share of Rs 57. The complainant's detailed narrative of the swindle in its various stages was corroborated by other witnesses. Both the accused had made confessional statements ; and the Sessions Judge concurred with the assessors in finding both of them guilty. Accused No. 2 was acquitted of the charge of administering a stupefying drug. They were convicted of cheating, and No. 1 was sentenced to two years', and No. 2 to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, dismissed the appeals.

PROPOSED DISPENSARY AT SANTA CRUZ.

A PUBLIC meeting of the residents of Santa Cruz was held under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Residents' Association, on Sunday afternoon at the [illegible] at Mr. Hussonally Abdulally, to consider the project of opening a Dispensary or a School at Santa Cruz.

Mr. Hussonally Abdulally having been called to the chair, Mr. Samaldas Parbhudas Kothare read an account of the Fund opened and collected by the Association. The account showed that a sum of Rs. 7,056 was subscribed, out of which Rs. 5,678 had been collected. This, with the interest accrued thereon, amounted to Rs. 5,709, out of this sum, Rs. 5,236 were spent in buying a Port Trust Bond of Rs. 5,000 and after meeting sundry expenses as peons' pay etc. a cash balance of Rs. 376-2-1 was left at the Bank of Bombay in current account.

The chairman explained that the Santa Cruz Residents' Association was formed with the object of taking steps to secure greater comforts and for the benefit of those who had come to stay there on account of the plague in Bombay. With this object in view the Association had started a fund in which Rs. 5,678 were collected up to date. He thanked all those who had subscribed to the fund. He regretted, however, that some of the subscribers had not yet paid their subscriptions and hoped they would soon do so. The residents of Santa Cruz, he said, were greatly inconvenienced, as there was no doctor nor any dispensary at Santa Cruz. The fund in their hands was not adequate to meet this want. He, therefore, suggested that subscriptions to the Fund should be collected from every Bungalow in Santa Cruz ; the lowest amount being fixed at 8 annas, by which means he hoped, their object would be gained. He was glad to inform the meeting that a benevolent Parsi lady Bai Avabai Navabhai Jamaji had, in memory of her husband placed freely at their disposal a Bungalow at Santa Cruz for the purpose of starting a school and for opening a Dispensary and a preliminary agreement was already executed in respect of the Bungalow in question. He thanked the Parsi lady for her generous gift. In conclusion, the Chairman expressed the hope that all those who had not already subscribed to the Fund of the Association will now do so at once and thus encourage them further in their efforts (Cheers.)

Mr. Burjorji Khursetji Pavri then moved that as the funds in their hands was not sufficient to meet the expenses of a Dispensary, the residents of Santa Cruz should be asked to contribute every month towards the expenses of a Dispensary. The following monthly contributions were promised on the spot :—Messrs. Hussonally Abdulally and Abdulhusan Kikabhoy Rs. 10, Mr. Parbhudas Jeswandas Kothare Rs. 10, Mr. Tulsidas Khimji Rs. 5, Vaid Mahidhar Purshotam Rs. 2-8, and Burjorji Khursetji Pavri Rs. 2-8. A resolution was then passed to ask for monthly contributions from other residents

A Sub-Committee of the following gentlemen was then formed to manage the Fund and to make arrangements for starting a Dispensary and to seek the aid of Government for the same :—Messrs Hussonally, Abdulally, Smaldas Parbhudas Kothari, Naranji Mathuradas, Tulsidas Khimji, Burjorji Khursetji Pavri and Vaid Mohidharlal Purshotam.

Mr. Samaldas Parbhudas Kothare in moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman said they were all greatly indebted to Mr. Hussanally Abdulally for his taking considerable pains in collecting money for the fund. He had given them a good example by himself subscribing Rs. 1,000 while other rich residents of Santa Cruz had subscribed only Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 to the Fund. The motion was adopted amidst loud applause and cheers. The proceedings then came to a close and the members after partaking of refreshments provided by Mr. Hussonally Abdulally dispersed.

MR. W. H. IMPEY, Chief Secretary to Government in the United Provinces, originally contracted the insidious disease known as hill diarrhœa at Naini Tal in the summer of 1903, and would, no doubt, have been prudent had he treated it seriously at once. But, like many another man, as long as he was not incapacitated, he would not leave his work, and he remained on during the summer discharging the business of his exacting office until the season ended. A year's leave in England appeared to put him right, but he could not have been really restored to health, for as soon as he returned to Naini Tal, the malady came back, and rapidly gained ground on his weakened constitution. From the middle of last week, there was little hope left. Mr. Impey came out to India in the year 1878, and the whole of his service was passed in the United Provinces, the earlier part of it in district and settlement employ. He entered the Secretariat in 1893, and even then continued to return at frequent intervals to acting Commissionerships, for though excellent in office his personal preference was for executive work. But when Sir James La Touche came to the Provinces in 1902, his first act was to select Mr. Impey for his Chief Secretary, and the loss of the officer, who has been at his right hand since his assuming office will be deeply felt by the Lieutenant-Governor. It will be felt, too, by the public and especially by his own service.

THE BANDORA BOGUS TELEGRAM CASE.

APPLICATION FOR A TRANSFER.

At the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, the vacation Judges, Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. L. De Souza and Mr. Nilkant Atmaram, on behalf of Bhansi Bhagvat Singh applied that the case brought against his client by Mr. Balkrishna Vasudeo Pandurang, for an offence under Section 29 of the Telegraph Act, and now pending in the Court of Mr. E. G. Turner, first class Magistrate at Bandora, may be transferred to the Court of some other Magistrate.

Mr. Branson also applied that, pending the final order in this case the proceedings before Mr. Turner may be ordered to be stayed. The learned counsel in support of his application, relied upon the affidavit of his client, who stated, among other things, that he was in the employ of Dr. D. A. De Monte of Bandora, and was charged at the instance of Mr. Balkrishna, with having caused a telegram to be transmitted to the complainant from Malad to Bombay, on the 25th April last, and was arrested on the evening of the 28th April on a warrant issued by Mr. Turner. Previous to his arrest he had been taken by the Railway police to the Malad station where enquiries were made as to whether he was the person who had sent the telegram. As nobody said so, the Railway police allowed him to go. After his arrest, he was taken to the Grant Road railway lock-up. His solicitor, Mr. Ferreira, saw him at the lock-up and took instructions. Mr. Ferreira had an interview with the Railway Police Inspector in whose charge he (Bhansi) was, and made an application for his enlargement on bail, which application was refused ; and the Inspector told Mr. Ferreira that he would place Bhansi before Mr. Turner in his Court at Bandora at 2 p.m on the following day. Mr. Ferreira, being under this impression, instructed Mr. L. De Souza, pleader, to appear on his behalf and apply for an adjournment to enable Bhansi to make an application to the High Court for a transfer. On the 29th April, Mr. De Souza, accompanied by Mr. Ferreira, attended the Magistrate's Court at Bandora at 11-30 a. m., and about 2 p. m. on that day the Court assembled. Although Mr. Ferreira was distinctly informed by the Police Inspector that Bhansi would be placed before the Magistrate at 2 p m. on the 29th April he was taken in police custody from the Grant Road railway lock-up to Malad at about 8-30 a.m., and there Mr. Turner attended; and although he was informed that Mr. Ferreira had appeared on Bhansi's behalf the previous evening, Mr. Turner took down the depositions of the complainant, his wife, and four other witnesses in the absence of his pleaders, with whom he had no means or opportunity of communicating. At 2 p. m. at Bandora, when the Court assembled, his pleaders were surprised to learn of what had been done. The Magistrate had made an order at Malad that Bhansi should be brought up before him at the Bandora Court to fix a day for the further hearing of the case. On his application, the case was adjourned and he was enlarged on bail. This case, he was informed, was the outcome of or, connected with, the Municipal elections and appointment of sub-committees in the Bandora Municipality. He was informed that in that Municipality there were two parties, one formed of the Government nominees, the complainant being one of them, and the other party of the Councillors elected by the rate-payers, Bhansi's master being one of the latter. The parties were most hostile to each other, each making it a point to oppose what the other did. At the last general election, eight councillors were elected by the rate-payers, and seven nominated by Government, and Mr. Turner was nominated by Government to be President of the Municipal Board. After the elections, two Councillors offered themselves for the post of Vice-President, namely Dr. DeMonte, elected by the ratepayers, and Dr. Dadina, a Government nominee. The votes being equally divided, the President Mr. Turner, gave his vote to Dr. Dadina, who was appointed Vice-President. It was further alleged that an attempt had been made afterwards to oust Dr. De Monte from his position as chairman of the Sanitary and Dispensary Committee. A meeting for the election of Dr. Dadina on the Sanitary and Dispensary Committee was to be held on the 25th April ; and it was alleged that the object of the telegram in question was to prevent the complainant from attending the meeting and thus depriving Dr. Dadina of complainant's support. Bhansi denied having sent the telegram or having any knowledge of it, etc. The applicant said that, having regard to these and other circumstances set forth in his affidavit, he had reasonable apprehension that he would not have a fair and impartial trial before Mr. Turner, who had taken a personal interest in the case and was interested in maintaining the ascendency of the complainant's party.

to be sent for with a bond to the Magistrate. They also called for a report from the Magistrate.

STALL HOLDERS AND THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MEMORIAL TO THE GOVERNOR.

A MEMORIAL has been forwarded to H. E. the Governor by Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan tradesmen of the town and Island of Bombay. It states that the memorialists have had stalls, for 40 years, on the Esplanade Grounds, Cruickshank Road, opposite the Police Courts on the occasion of the Annual Public Fairs of the Parsis of "Awa Ijat," "or Adan Jessan" held in April and "Atash" in May and of the Hindus "or Narel Purnima" held in August every year with the permission of the Executive Engineer of this Presidency. These Public Fairs are held annually for a day only from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m. at a time. Hitherto the Memorialists have made formal application to the Executive Engineer a week in advance of each Fair and were granted permission to erect their stalls on the plots without payment of any ground rent for the same. They made a similar application this year on the 12th of April to the Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency, requesting him to grant them permission to erect their stalls on the Esplanade on the 21st of April last in celebration of the Parsi "Aban Jessan" Fair, but in reply they were informed by the Executive Engineer that the permission asked for would be granted on their paying in advance into his office annas eight per day for each shop. Some of the memorialists thereupon

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1905.

THE TSAR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

THE Press Censor in Russia has an extraordinarily busy time just now, blacking out articles and passages referring to the Tsar and his counsellors. The latest which will secure their attention is a sketch in the "Pall Mall Magazine"—a character study of "The Little Father" by Mr. Perceval Gibbon. It is not flattering ; it may be true, but it will not be read in Russia outside the office of the Press Censor. "Framed and overshadowed in the black hood of his carriage, bolt upright and motionless, a little figure immaculately neat, with a face of dead pallor ; fair hair and a beard duly dressed to a point, failed to withdraw from it a quality of dollishness ; an utter vacancy, the emptiness of soul, weariness and futility, governed it altogether. Against its dark background, it stood forth as blank and as white as paper, a thing awful in its corpse-like impassivity, yet pitiable, sorrowful and sad as a child in pain. The hands were crossed loosely on the knees and the eyes stared unwittingly in front. It was a tragic effigy of weariness that the Cuirassiers guarded, a body shrining a soul worn and [illegible] token of the dread that stalks through Russia." This is Mr. Gibbon's pen portrait, but, unfortunately for him, alongside it, is reproduced a most striking photograph of his Imperial Majesty which does not seem to display one solitary feature described by Mr. Gibbon. It is the counterfeit presentment of a remarkably handsome, intellectual man, who strikes one as being perfectly well able to discharge the duties of his high office, strong enough to deal with the many difficult problems which present themselves and fearful of nothing, not even the knife of the assassin and the bomb of the anarchist. They say photography cannot lie. On the other hand, Mr. Gibbon's sketch is but the re-echoing of what we have read innumerable times before and every body, but perhaps a few of his own subjects, have come to regard the Tsar as a man of quite prominent weakness and lack of personality. We are told that he was built for a limited monarchy, to be the jewelled figure-head of a State, aloof from politics and active only automatically.

We can well believe the Tsar would be glad to hold such a position in preference to the one he does. An autocrat need be a strong man in every possible respect—a lion among wolves as the late Amir said. Unfortunately, he is not strong enough in any sense for his position, and the consequence is that he is moved about and manipulated at the hands of unscrupulous Ministers to the detriment of the State and the people. Mr. Gibbon, who speaks of him as the mere appliance of whatsoever Minister or Grand Duke may be master of the situation for the time being, gives us a particular example of the Tsar being used by one department against another, when the seizure of the P. and O. steamer Malacca by the ships of the Russian Volunteer Fleet caused the relations between the two countries to become definitely strained. The whole matter lay at the doors of the Admiralty. Their man had done the thing, and whether at the instigation or suggestion of his superiors or not, the Grand Duke Alexander and Admiral Avellan made no secret of their entire approval of his adventure. The Admiralty, having a direct professional concern in the matter, was the department most consistently hostile to England and there was a prospect that they would support their subordinate at any cost. Their relations with the Foreign Office were already inamicable for Count Lamsdorff, "with that steady Gothic prudence which compensates him for the lack of genius," had been assidous in his endeavours to refrain at least from purposeless exasperation of Britain, and the departments had shown their teeth to one another over the question of the passage of the Dardanelles. So now, when the prompt British note of protest was presented, Lamsdorff was eager to render satisfaction, while the Admiralty, high in favour at Court, was determined to meet all demands with a truculent defiance. It was more than half a personal matter, adds Mr. Gibbon, and since Count Lamsdorff had at the moment no Grand Duke in hand, he had to walk with caution in opposing Alexander Michaelovitch. There were some of the elements of comedy in it too, we are told, for it was Lamsdorff and not the Admiralty fire-eaters who must receive the British Ambassador. What would have been the result, it is impossible to say, had not the British Government sent in an ultimatum, in all but form and demanded the instant release of the Malacca. Lamsdorff with the Grand Duke Constantine and the Dowager Empress brought about the release of the ship and saved the country from fresh complications.

From Mr. Gibbon we get not only glimpses of the Tsar as a ruler, but as a private individual. In Russia a certain instability of morals rules riotously, and it is significant that one of the Tsar's nicknames is "the little married man" or "the little family man," phrases which carry just that taint of contemptuous patronage which has come to be understood in the word "bourgeois." And it is in the midst of a kind of sensual putrescence, in an atmosphere of moral irresponsibility that Nicholas lives his little blameless life. "I have spoken to many men and women, who know the Tzar personally" says Mr. Gibbon, "and though there is disagreement as to certain points in his character, all are agreed as to one thing. A lady whose connection with the Ministry of the Imperial Court is an intimate one, told me that on one occasion the Tsar had paused suddenly while talking with her and then remarked : 'Do you ever feel as though everyone pitied you ?' She answered something or other, and he added : 'There are some people in this room who behave as if they thought me mad. Now I am not mad.'" Mr. Gibbon's conclusion of his study of the Tsar is that his Majesty's temperament lacks the calm balance, the level callousness, which are characteristic of the noble Russian. At all times nervous, an easy prey to gloom and depression, he runs at whiles to the opposite extreme, the very apex of hysteria. Officers at Court have seen him weep like a woman, with fits in which his voice trembles to an emasculate treble and finishes in a scream. To him no function of Government has such importance as that of safeguarding the Imperial family from the assaults of malcontents. But has he not cause for insisting upon precautions being taken ? Not a year passes without some new attempt on his life, a life which has been irreproachable, in so far as any personal qualification could make it. In any other capacity but that of an autocrat, which by the way was none of his own seeking, he would have been esteemed and safe. He is head of the Church in Russia and glories in it. He is essentially a pious man and though the prayers of the Tsar have been made the subject of many jests in "Holy Russia," he believes in their efficacy. Even though the Tsar be little, scared, fooled, blind, ineffective and hysterical ; though his head may be that of "a melancholy maniac," it is impossible not to feel for him. When an official approached him with papers to be signed and found him lounging drearily in his room—"Your Majesty," began the official, "I am not your Majesty" replied the Tsar ; "I am tired." And who would not be ?

GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN MANUFACTURES.

IN scientific investigation and the diffusion of knowledge Government is doing much to aid the development of India's resources ; but there are other ways in which a great deal of immediate good might be done. The development of industries might be directly fostered by a greater extension of Government patronage to Indian manufactures. On this point an important letter has been addressed to the Department of Commerce and Industry by the Engineering and Iron Trades Association of Bengal. This body rightly urges that the restrictions on the purchase of Government stores in India should be relaxed, and its representations have the support of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. They will, doubtless, also have the approval and support of the other Chambers of Commerce in India. Fifteen years ago and again six years later, the restrictions against the local purchase of iron work and stores of Indian manufacture by Government Departments were the subject of memorials by the Engineering firms and Iron Founders in the country. Some concessions were made in 1896 and since then a considerable advance has been made by the iron trade in India. Engineering works have been extended and importers of machinery tools and engineering stores have been encouraged to hold large stocks. Recently Government appear to have taken to ordering from home, goods which have been frequently supplied through firms in this country and the Engineering and Iron Trades Association is naturally perturbed. In view of the frequent assurances that Government desire to do everything possible to aid the development of manufactures it is pointed out that instead of new restrictions being imposed on the trade the liberal policy begun nearly ten years ago should be amplified. Those interested in the iron trade ask that the range of articles of which purchases may be made in this country should be considerably extended. We think it should. They claim nothing but what is fair and in the interests of the Indian taxpayer.

When Government requirements can be supplied locally by articles equal in quality and price to those supplied through the India Office there should be a prefereuce for the local goods. This applies to imported manufactured articles, but at present nothing of this class is purchased in India except in an emergency, albeit the India Office buys the bulk of its stores not directly from the manufacturers but through the middleman. It is urged that in regard to these articles tenders should be called for in this country and orders should be placed here on equal terms with those offered at home. In the case of goods manufactured in India the argument is equally sound, but there is the further consideration that the growth of the engineering industries and manufactures in the country generally might easily be fostered by greater encouragement from Government. In bridge building, only a few railway bridges of small span are ordered in this country. It is suggested that all railway bridges under 80 feet span and all road bridges of 160 feet span should be ordered in India, provided that the price does not exceed that of similar imported work and that the quality is equal. It is also urged that there should be reserved for local construction a substantial share of railway vehicles, carts, wagons and other military equipment so that Indian manufacturers would be induced to hold substantial stocks of the materials required and to ensure rapid delivery in time of need. It is sometimes complained that the work and stores supplied in this country do not come up to the India Office standard ; but it is answered that the fault lies in the absence of specifications here and the acceptance of the lowest tenders. Give us specifications of what you want, say the Indian Engineering firms and Iron Founders, and we will supply them on terms that will compare favourably with the home rates. Moreover, there is in India no staff of special inspectors to see that stores supplied to Government are of the required standard. Appoint a staff of inspectors and the quality of the work will improve while the benefits conferred on the trade of the country will more than pay for the cost. These are the views of those interested in an important industry, which, given the proper treatment, should soon show a great development ; and the representations will doubtless receive the careful consideration of Government.

THE FORKED TAIL OF THE SWALLOW.

THE quarterly statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund gives a curious account of the way in which the peasantry of Palestine explain the forked tail of the swallow. It was, they say, by the connivance of the serpent that the devil was able to enter Paradise, and he promised his accomplice, as a reward, the sweetest food in the world. When, after the Fall, an angel assigned to each creature its proper nourishment, the serpent demanded to be fed on human flesh. But, as Adam judiciously pointed out, no one having as yet tasted man's flesh, it was impossible to say whether it was or was not the sweetest food. The mosquito was, therefore, appointed special commissioner to taste all varieties of edibles and to report to an assembly of the animals. The swallow, who was a great friend of Adam, followed the mosquito on his tour of investigation, and at the end of it asked the mosquito what flesh he had found the best. "Man's," was the reply. "What ?" said the swallow. "Please say it again, and loudly, for I hear badly." As the mosquito opened its mouth very wide to shout, the swallow darted in his bill, and tore out the mosquito's tongue. When they arrived where the animals were assembled to hear the mosquito's report the tongueless creature was unable to make himself understood. The swallow then stood forth as his spokesman, and declared that the mosquito had told him that the blood of the frog was the sweetest. It was, therefore, decided that frogs, not men, should be the food of the serpent. The reptile was so annoyed at this decision that he darted forward to seize the swallow, but the bird, perceiving its danger, was so quick that the serpent only succeeded in biting a piece out of its tail.

IN pursuance of the terms of the new Mail contract, the Orient Company's steamers now carry entirely white crews. The lascars previously employed are returning to Colombo as passengers.

IT is reported that the raiders who attacked the Shinbaz post in the Zhob Valley numbered fifty strong. Their identity has not yet been established, as immediate pursuit was impossible.

THE East Indian Railway Company's dividend of £1 0s. 6d. per cent on the deferred annuity capital and the deferred annuity capital Class D (in addition to the guaranteed interest of £2 per cent for the half-year) makes a total return of guaranteed interest and dividend in respect of the year 1904 of £6 2s. per cent.

REPORTS from the Kangra Valley show that the damage to the headworks of irrigation channels is even more extensive than was at first estimated. Special efforts on the part of the Punjab Public Works Department will be necessary, if the repairs are to be effected before the rice crops require water. Valuable time seems to have been wasted, as practically a month has passed since the "kuls" were broken.

WE hear from the Kulu Valley that the road between Bajoura and Mandi is still very difficult and in places unsafe as a result of the earthquake. On the 30th April, while a telegraph reconstruction party was passing along this road, a whole hillside came down and the men had a narrow escape. A native Sub-Inspector had his right arm broken and two head coolies were injured. Two mules were carried down the khud, but were recovered with their loads.

THE regulations for the School Final Examination to be held in the current year and provisional regulations for the examination in 1906 and subsequent years are published by the Bombay Educational Department. The examination this year will be held on November 27th and following days at the undermentioned centres :—Poona, Central Division ; Ahmedabad Northern Division ; Dharwar Southern Division ; Karachi, Sind ; and Bombay.

A PROMINENT figure in the tea world is bidding farewell to India after forty years of active life as a tea planter, say Messrs. J. Thomas and Co., of Calcutta, in their annual Report for last year :—"In his many capacities, Mr. Buckingham has been of yeoman service to the Province of Assam in particular, and to the tea industry in general. As Chairman for fifteen years of the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association, it is largely by virtue of his strenuous personality that this body has come to be regarded by all and sundry (official or otherwise) as a leading representative authority." It will be seen that Mr. Buckingham was entertained at a large farewell dinner in Calcutta on Saturday evening.

"I HAVE reason to believe," says "Max" in "Capital," "that the suggestion I made recently to the effect that the Imperial Government when considering the application of the Government of Madras for sanction to a scheme for exploring the fishing possibilities of the Madras coasts, should consider the larger question of having a survey made of the whole of the waters around India, is not being lost sight of by the Governor-General in Council. Such an Imperial Survey would be the precursor of untold wealth to India. With scientific agriculture and scientific fishery, the people of India would be always sure of getting enough to eat with probably something to spare for outside sale, and the too familiar gaunt spectre of Famine would then find India no longer a happy hunting ground for his grim carnivals of death."

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 2nd was 1,502, giving a death-rate of 100·64 per annum per thousand as against 66·60 the corresponding period of last year, and 86·75 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 41 died from fevers ; 822, plague ; 63, small-pox ; 33, measles ; 0, cholera ; 1, leprosy ; 63, phthisis ; 37, diseases of the nervous system ; 157 affections of the respiratory organs ; 64, diarrhœa ; 15, dysentery ; 31, still-born ; 104, old age and debility ; 19, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 53 ; Brahmin, 48 ; Lingaet, 3 ; Bhattia, 9 ; Hindu of other caste, 826 ; Hindu low caste, 208 ; Musalman, 261 ; Parsee, 29 ; Jew, 3 ; Native Christian, 51 ; Eurasian, 1 ; European, 4, Negro-African ; 1, Buddhist ; 0, other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 378 as against 364 the corresponding period of last year, and 348 the average over the past five years.

THE Allahabad Police have been again successful ; on this occasion, in connection with a series of annoying thefts, at the General Post Office. Latterly there have been numerous complaints by residents of letters posted at the General Post Office which have never reached their destination. The Superintendent of Police was himself a sufferer, the halves of two currency notes posted by him in January last, having unaccountably gone astray. Detectives were put on at the Post Office, and on Sunday evening, Mr. Barker, the Postmaster, caused a number of test covers to be posted. With one exception, these covers were not forthcoming when the box was cleared in the morning. Mr. Straight was at once informed, and promptly proceeded to the Post Office, where he made an exhaustive search, and in the possession of a chaukidar named Mahabir, were found a number of stolen letters and the halves of the two notes posted by Mr. Straight himself last January. It is likely that several arrests will follow.

TWO CHARMING NOVELS.

HIS SHARE OF THE WORLD by Amy Griffin (Greening and Co., 20 Cecil Court, Charing Cross Road, London). This is an Irish story, told by one whose sympathies are as wide and as deep as her knowledge of the people she writes about. The scenes are laid in the south-west of Ireland, the characters are poor peasants. A mother, Kate Donovan, her twin sons, John and Carroll, and Moola, her adopted daughter. It is their short history that is told, a history in which poverty is the daily portion, but wherein affection, romance loyalty and self-sacrifice ennoble the unceasing toil that was their inheritance. A rich uncle in America wrote to his sister asking her to give him one of the twins to adopt, and the effect on the family is vividly pictured. When Kate Donovan had spelled out the missive—

a silence reigned in the dim kitchen, so deep that it weighed on the senses of the little group, but none could break it. They sat round the fire, the flames playing on their startled faces, throwing them into strong relief, and the stained wall and dark corners beyond into deeper shadow. The light pages rustled in the mother's trembling hand, as if its fateful message, released from its mission, escaped from the prosaic realities of paper and ink, and fluttered into the great immensity of things that are yet to come. As of old, and as it is ever, a sword pierced through the heart of the woman, while a thrill of wild exultation shot through the veins of either boy, followed by a dull and mortal pang in the breast of one." His uncle's words smote him as if with a blow, making the only life he had hitherto known shrink into unspeakably mean and narrow limits : "I don't call it living at all, pottering round an acre a two of played out land and the best off feeling proud if they have a few cows and a pig to look after."

And both lads considered which should go, for the offer was too good to be rejected. The mother spoke again and gave the choice to John, the elder of the twins.

"Will you cross the seas, and be rich and great, and learn to speak with another tongue, and look on the world with other eyes ? Or will you stay with your mother and the orphan, and bend your back to the burden your fathers bore ? The sun will scorch by day, and the cold wind smite you by night, Acushla machree, no word of mine will bid one of ye to stay, and the other to depart for ever from my home. But, if it be the holy will of God, speak that word for yourself ; and if my heart breaks in the hearing of it—His will be done."

The choice—one that has often to be made in the Irish peasant's poor home—was made. John stayed and Connor elected to go. The story is not all in the vein of pathos. A lively description of the light railways that feed at their dead ease the broader lines, gives a good idea of the leisurely travelling to be had in the Emerald Isle and the happy temperaments that make the best of it. Connor had returned after years in America, eager to revisit his home.

"His patience was sorely tried when they reached the small branch line which was to take them to Rathlinn—the farthest point to which they could travel by train. This was one of the light railways constructed within recent years in Ireland whose workings remain a mystery to the uninitiated. The unsuspecting traveller takes his seat, having consulted a time-table, which he fondly imagines, designates the hour of arrival at his journey's end. The train may happen to start within half an hour of the specified time, but the vicissitudes of the road do not always admit of its reaching its destination so punctually. More than once Connor looked out of the carriage window to ask what caused the delay. "Wisha, it's Mrs. Delahunty's canary that's afther flyin' away," explained the sympathetic guard. Sure it's altin' singin' on the fence, an' she's hangin' the cage out o' the window, an' it won't be a minit till the craythur pops back into it, an' then we'll clap on steam, an' be off."

At Tubberlish Junction, where three trains of equal capacity met daily, to the mutual satisfaction of the officials—one of whom was suspected of taking violin lessons at this point of his journey, Connor inquired how soon they would continue the journey.

"Well," I can't rightly say, sir, " till the thrain from Kilmoney comes in. She might be here in a few minutes, but you see, sir, we can't go for another while yet, anyhow, for the injun has no wather."

"And have you not a supply of water for it here ?" asked Connor.

"Well, we had, sir, but it's run dhry. The last injun took it all, an' now a boy has to pump some more."

"And why is not he doing it ?" asked Connor again.

"Sure he was busy, sir, and he had not the time, But we'll send word to him now to jhurry up, an' he won't be long—You'll get to Rathlinn all right, sir, plase God."

There are good stories told by one and another of the peasants. How Thady Kelly the fiddler got married is one and how the barrel of potheen leaked away is another, and in the telling neither loses a tittle of the fun. The account of an Irish "wake" shows that though from a strictly hygienic point of view such a ceremonial is objectionable, yet it has its origin in the domestic affection which seeks to pay honour to the dead at the last available moment. The impression made on the American cousin who accompanied Connor on his visit home, when she heard the Irish "keen" at the wake—was such that she

"Sat petrified as it fell and rose again with a fresh passion of lamentation.

"Is n't it unearthly Connor ?" said Poppie grasping her companion's arm : the tears streaming down her cheeks." "I feel as if I were crying for all the sorrow that is in the world."

The return of Connor did not bring unmixed joy to his mother's cottage. It resulted in John's having to make a sacrifice that withered the very fibres of his unselfish heart, and when Connor departed again for the land of his adoption, he took with him the light of his loyal brother's eyes. John and his mother were left to work again in sunshine and in storm, obscure, poor and lonely. "His Share of the World" renders faithfully the characters of an interesting family, children of the soil, but gifted with refined feelings and aspirations that thrive more frequently in lowly homes and that only the close and sympathetic observer discovers and reveals. The writer's ease in dealing with her subject, and her skill in expressing her quick appreciation of the humor and pathos of every situation makes it difficult to believe that this is her first novel. We hope there may be many more from the same pen.

THE DRYAD, by Justice Huntly McCarthy (Methuen). This legend of the Long Ago, as the dedication has it, is a story of the thirteenth century told with much charm and vivacity. The Eleusinian wood is the spot where the Dryad reveals herself ; and where the hero Rainouart, son of the Duke of Thebes, is beset by robbers, and rescued by the mysterious maid. He had been admirably brought up by the Lady Isabeau, his mother, and when the time came for leaving him, her last words were : "It is good to be brave, it is better to be good ; strive to be both," and she had moreover long impressed this maxim on him : "Never love till you find the loveliest, nor woo till you find the worthiest." This advice had sunk deep into his heart and rendered him immune to all female wiles at the courts of Philip the Fair, and of his father Count Baldwin of the Rock, Duke of Athens. When, therefore Rainouart was attacked and wounded by robbers in the wood and wake to find Argathona, the Dryad, striving to restore him to consciousness he gazed "in wonder at the beautiful sad face that compassionated him, the beautiful body that neighboured him." The young knight not only came to his senses, but to a knowledge that he had found his rose of the world at the same time. He did not know that she was immortal, he told her that he loved her, and she and he plighted their troth in the wonder-wood. All this is related delightfully. When treachery stepped in in the person off the designing Duchess of Thebes, who carried off Rainouart and convinced him that it was her he vowed to wed, there is a terrible tangle in his heart. His brain being still distracted from the robbers' wounds, he believed her, thinking the visit of the beautiful Dryad but a dream. Then follow jousts and tournaments and marvellous feats to celebrate the union of Rainouart and the Duchess. A white knight, the Prince of Eleusis, was the only one who could conquer Rainouart in the fight wherein he challenged all and sundry to deny that the Duchess of Thebes was the fairest lady in Christendom. The magic that made Argathona immortal was counteracted by the hermit who dwelt on the border of the wood, and all finally went well with the transferred Dryad and her mortal lover. The romance is in keeping with the classic soil the writer has chosen for a background and he treats it with much art.

PRESIDENT Loubet received the Maharaja of Kapurthala at the Elysee on the 18th April. The visit was informal, no military honours being rendered.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

FRANCE AND NEUTRALITY.

WATCHING THE DIANA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 4.

A "Daily Mail" telegram from Hong Kong, says that the British steamer Telemachus sighted the Baltic fleet at Honkobe, fifty miles north of Kamranh, on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo. Three steamers were constantly plying between Saigon and the Baltic ships with full cargoes of flour, rice, lard, fish, vegetables, cattle, brandy and wine.

The French authorities have placed large numbers of French seamen on board the Diana to prevent her escaping.

LATER.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Japanese press is renewing the agitation against the French hospitality shown to the Baltic fleet.

It is believed in Paris that Admiral Jonquieres has himself gone in search of the Russian fleet to renew the formal injunction to respect French neutrality.

DINNER BY THE JAPANESE.

Renewal of the Alliance.

Baron Hayashi presided at the dinner given by the Japan Society last night.

Lord Redesdale in toasting the Mikado extolled the memorable achievements during his reign, and said he hoped when the time came to renew the alliance, it would be renewed in no grudging spirit.

KING EDWARD IN PARIS,

Interview with M. Delcasse.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

LONDON, MAY 4.

After lunching with the Marquis de Bretenil, yesterday, King Edward had over one hour's interview with M. Delcasse who was one of the guests.

M. Delcasse returned to the Foreign Office, manifestly highly pleased.

Considerable importance is attached to the incident in French official circles, especially in view of the fact that the King had twenty minutes' close conversation with the German Ambassador after the dinner at the Elysee.

LATER.

His Majesty the King is returning to England.

BRITISH WARSHIPS AT KOWEIT.

Lord Lansdowne's reply to the Porte.

The Porte has called the attention of Lord Lansdowne to the presence of four British men of war at Koweit.

Lord Lansdowne has replied that he had no information on the subject and declined to discuss the question.

THE RIOTS IN POLAND.

Burying the Victims.

RENEWED FIGHTING AT LODZ.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Polish patriotic demonstration at Warsaw was dispersed this afternoon by Cossacks with nagaikas.

Monday's victims will be buried secretly to-night.

Further serious riots took place at Lodz yesterday evening, the troops firing into the crowd, killing and wounding many.

Fighting is also reported at Grodno where the strike is general.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

America and the Entente.

AMBASSADOR'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Mr. McCormick, the new American Ambassador to France, in presenting his credentials to President Loubet rejoiced at the development of ideas which latterly led to the rapprochement between France and the mother-country of Americans.

An allusion of this character by an Ambassador on such an occasion is most unusual and is regarded as a most weighty expression of American feeling.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

Thirteen horses started in the Two Thousand Guineas race.

The betting at the start was :—

11 to 2 Vedas.

25 to 1 Signorino.

4 to 1 Llangibby.

Two lengths separated the first and second horses, and a head separated the second and third.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Unfavourable Circumstances.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Exhaustive private investigation shows that the cotton planting in the United States is a fortnight late and the acreage is reduced ten per cent Less is being expended in fertilizers and low temperatures have been unfavourable.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DHARMSALA DISASTER.

Lord Kitchener's Appeal.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The morning and evening papers concur in endorsing Lord Kitchener's appeal on behalf of the Gurkhas.

LATER.

The Kitchener fund for the Ghurkas has reached 1,125 pounds, including one hundred guineas from Messrs. H. S. King and Co.

LORD CURZON'S DONATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

The following letter has been sent by Lord Curzon to-day to Lord Kitchener :—

Viceregal Lodge, 4th May 1905.

My dear Kitchener,—I have pleasure in sending you a donation of 1,000 rupees to the separate Fund which you have inaugurated for the relief of the Gurkha regiments who suffered such terrible losses in the recent earthquake at Dharmsala. I support your Fund, both because of its intrinsic claim upon one's sympathies, and also because I do not think that it need interfere at all with the main Fund that is being raised for the benefit of the civil population. On the contrary, I hope that it will tap an independent source of generosity. May I take this opportunity of adding, and the remark applies to the Civil and Military Funds alike, that the sooner the contributors come forward with their help, the more beneficial to the sufferers will it be ?

I am,
Yours sincerely,
CURZON.

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

THE following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged ...	22,080	9	9
Late Mr. B. P. Ranjee's Family	100		
His Excellency Lord Lamington	300		
Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit.....	500		
Jamsetji Cursetji Dubash	15		
Nemo	50		
Burjorji Manockji Patel, Abkari Farmer, Dharwar	200		
S. D. L.	10		
Cassambhoy Allarakhia	100		
Pestonji P. Talaty	2		
E. R. R.	5		
Shapurji Dosabhoy Bharucha.....	10		
In sacred memory of the late Mrs. Avanbai C. Damania.....	10		
In sacred memory of the late Mr. and Mrs. Bomonji Pestonji Master	10		
Total ..	23,398	9	9

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

CALCUTTA'S RECEPTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

At a representative meeting held in the British Indian Association's rooms, yesterday, it was resolved that a provisional Committee be appointed to confer without delay with the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Master of the Trades Association and the President of the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association with a view to making the necessary arrangements for a public meeting, under a requisition to the Sheriff of Calcutta, to be held in the Town Hall on a date to be notified hereafter, for the purpose of considering steps to be taken for a suitable reception to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on their visit to Calcutta.

BORDER OUTRAGE.

SEPOYS SHOT AND RIFLES TAKEN.

SIMLA, MAY 4,

Two sepoys of the Southern Waziristan Militia on picquet duty between Kajuri Kach and Nagandi Oba were shot on the 2nd instant and their rifles carried off, probably by the same gang who recently attacked the Shinbaz post in Zhob.

MR. H. H. RISLEY'S LEAVE.

A MADRAS SELECTION.

Mr. H. H. Risley C. S. I., C. I.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, has been granted three months' privilege leave and Mr. M. Hammick C. I. E., Secretary to the Government of Madras, has been appointed to act in his place.

THE GOVERNOR'S SHOOTING EXCURSION.

MAHARAJAH OF KOLHAPUR'S ARRANGEMENTS.

POONA, MAY 4.

The Maharajah of Kolhapur has arranged a shooting excursion to Rameshwar, forty miles from Kolhapur, where several tigers have been marked down. His Highness left for Bombay to-day and will leave the same place for Mahableshwar to-morrow and meet Lord Lamington on the 6th, where he will conduct his Excellency, with a party of eight, on motor cars, to Rameshwar, arriving at Kolhapur on the 9th. The party will include his Excellency, the Political Agent at Kolhapur, Doctor Sinclair, Residency Surgeon, Major Willis from Bombay and Major Carr from Quander. The excursion will be for eight days.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 4.

Lieutenant Gardiner, Royal Irish Regiment, and Lieutenant Henry, Worcestershire Regiment, are permitted to withdraw from candidature for the Indian Army and are posted to the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, and 2nd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, respectively.

Major General Dening, Commanding the Jubulpore Brigade, is granted three and a half months' leave, Colonel Shekleton, South Lancashire Regiment, will officiate in command during General Dening's absence.

Major General Barrow, Commanding the Peshawar Division and Major General Henry, Commanding the Meerut Division, are granted four months' combined leave.

Lieutenant Pickthall, the Buffs, is posted to the Eastern Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Captain (Honorary Major) J. Harkness, 2nd Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave out of India for six months from 13th May.

Leave of absence to England is granted to Lieutenant J. E. Neale, 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles, for six months from the 29th April.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

The Newest Modes.

FASHIONS IN MATERIALS.

WOMEN AND THE MOTOR CAR.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

An infinite variety in the way of design, a tendency towards the use of the palest and most delicate colourings, together with many surprises in the combining of fabrics seldom seen hitherto in each other's company—these may be taken as some of the leading characteristics of the forthcoming modes. Gown in fine French cashmere, made in a new shade of cinnamon brown and trimmed on the skirt with wide straps of the same material, running in long lines downwards from the waist and finished with cashmere-covered buttons was recently seen. The little waistcoat is of pale green linen fastened with enamel buttons, and there are gauntlet cuffs of the same linen to finish the elbow sleeves, with dainty frills of white Valenciennes lace. Above the waistcoat there is a soft chemisette formed of lace frills, and a pretty collar of the cashmere, trimmed also with lace. Pale green silk eolienne is the material used for another gown, the style of which is equally charming. The bodice has a draped collar of cream lace, bordered with the new Beauvais embroidery, representing pale pink rose and green leaves, worked in silk tambour stitch. The elbow sleeves are cut out in scallops, and bound with pale green mirror velvet, narrow insertions of the same velvet appearing also on the deep waistbelt, while the skirt is adorned with many close tuckings and gatherings of the material and applique insertions of the pale green velvet. It is finished round the bottom with a hem of green velvet. Another very smart frock has quite a new kind of skirt, with deep alternate flounces of cloth and voile. The bodice is arranged with long basques of cloth cut up to the waist at intervals, and forming a panel effect by the way in which they fall upon the skirt. Numbers of useful little gowns are to be seen, too, in black and white check tweeds. One of the smartest of these has a tight-fitting Eton coat with a narrow vest and belt of military scarlet, while another has touches of green velvet on the coat, and for sole trimming large green enamel buttons.

To those who are in search of the newest and daintiest of dress materials for late spring and early summer, one feels sorely tempted to parody the old song, and say :—

"I'll sing thee songs of organdie,
And tales of fine cashmere,"

since it is now settled beyond all doubt that when gowns other than those of silk or lace are worn, Fashion's choice will fall upon the finest of French and Indian cashmeres for the more useful frocks, and the daintiest and most diaphanous of organdie floral muslins for races, weddings, garden parties, and other such smart occasions. Although voiles, in many varieties, both plain and with silk embroideries, are now being made up into gowns for early summer, there can be no doubt that very fine cashmeres will hold their own, even against the hitherto all-conquering voile. The fact that cashmeres can be easily tucked and gathered, and that they seem to fall of themselves into the most graceful folds imaginable, must tell largely in their favour at the moment, when full skirts, cross-over bodices, and elaborately-draped elbow-sleeves are enjoying such a remarkable vogue. In ivory-white and in cream-colour, as well as in pale pastel shades, these cashmere gowns will be quite a feature of the forthcoming fashions.

Voiles will be worn, too, with tiny checks in pale colourings, almost as small as the miniature plaids that are so much in demand in taffetas mousseline, while other varieties of voile are printed with shadowy floral or grape designs, in very delicate shades, on ivory white grounds. These printed voiles are so fine and soft in texture that they look almost like painted chiffons, especially when they are trimmed with quantities of lace, and made up over foundations of messaline silk of English satin. There are voiles, also, that are worked with broderie anglaise designs, which will make up most effectively while newer still than any of these are the taffetas mousselines, with shepherd's splaid checks and wide woven borders of the same silk, in dainty floral chine designs, the flowers and foliage skilfully chosen, so that they harmonise with the colour of the check. These new silks make very charming gowns, as the floral borders can be arranged in various ways to take the place of any other kind of trimming.

Naturally, the chief interest in the new play at the Duke of York's Theatre, from the dress point of view, centres in the gowns worn by Miss Ellen Terry as "Alice-sit-by-the-fire." As the action of the story passes within the space of a few hours, there is not much opportunity for the wearing of many frocks, but both Miss Ellen Terry's gowns are well worth describing. Her travelling dress in the first act is of fine grey suede cloth, the skirt trimmed with wide grey silk Russian braid and tiny grey silk buttons. With this skirt she wears a little mantle, half coat, half cape, but wholly becoming, made in the same grey cloth, and braided to correspond. There is a narrow vest of embroidered rose-pink mirror velvet in front, with touches of black velvet on either side, and just where the coat opens there is a glimpse of a dainty blouse in soft cream lace and ivory-white chiffon. With this gown a toque of black lace and crinoline is worn, with clusters of deep pink roses on either side.

In the second and third acts Miss Ellen Terry wears a wonderful tea-gown of deep geranium pink soft satin, with a fully-pleated and widely flowing skirt, left perfectly plain but for a trimming of mink-tail down the front. The bodice and sleeves are cut in one, and arranged with broad tucks, and fichu folds, opening to show a vest of pale ecru Alencon, lace, with little applique silk flowers in shades of geranium pink, and bordering lines of dark brown fur. When Miss Terry comes to the man's rooms she throws over this brilliant gown a long cloak of black Spanish lace. Miss Irene Venbrugh, as the young daughter who has only that day put up her hair, appears first in a simple frock of pale blue linen with a little Puritan collar of embroidered muslin and a silk tie of amethyst purple. In the second and third acts she wears a white chiffon evening gown with a coat of fine white cloth lined with shell-pink satin, and a white marabout stole. Miss Lettice Fairfax looks very pretty in her art student frock of tussore silk with its gathered skirt and full bodice, finished with a yoke of tussore-coloured Cluny lace. With this gown Miss Fairfax wears a quaint pelerine of leaf-green velvet with very wide stole-ends in front, and a white satin collar worked with shaded mauve clematis. Her burnt straw mushroom hat is trimmed on either side with rosettes of leaf-green velvet and tied with green velvet strings. A green velvet granny, muff completes the costume.

Among the many sunshade novelties are those of linen, sometimes lined with colour and decorated more or less elaborately with broderie Anglaise, or bold designs of heavy embroidery. Some linen parasols have a big medallion of real Irish crochet, or of the handsome embroideries showing raised separate flowers or petals, set in each panel. Others, in very fine lawn have hand embroidered wreaths in the panel centres and lawn frills also hand embroidered. The handles of these lingerie sunshades are usually in white wood or in light natural wood ; but some of them show handles of crystal ivory, art nouveau metals, or the bird heads which are among the conspicuous innovations in the parasol realm. The hand painted parasols are very popular this year. Usually, though not necessarily, the ground-work is white silk, and the painting takes the form of scattered sprays, garlands or wreaths running over the whole sunshade, or separate panel designs.

One parasol has big bunches of voilets in every other panel, with small voilet clusters in the intervening panels and painted ribbons and bow knots connecting the separate motifs. A similar design in big, loose roses is quite as pretty, and a shower of pale lavender wistaria clusters encircles a very charming sunshade in pearl grey silk and inset lace. The iris, too, is a favourite decoration for the parasol, and wonderful printed iris, designs in heavy white silk are used for sunshade panels as well as the painted iris. A delightful sunshade whose panels showed such an iris design in the white silk had an inch-wide border of plain leaf green and a stick of natural wood stained the same shade green. All of the wonderful flowered silks, such as are seen in the broad sash ribbons are used either for the whole parasol, as a wide border, or as a deep band running round the middle of the sunshade in plain colour. The fancy shot and printed taffetas and messalines are also used for parasol covers. One model showed a blue and white shot ground almost entirely covered by big, graduated dots of shot blue and white, green and white, and grey and white. It was a very striking combination, all the soft colourings melting into one another with perfect harmony. Some of shot silks of Persian design in dull greys, reds, and greens are very common, and one-tone, smooth sticks, with bird's head handles in the colouring of the silks are very smart with these many-toned covers. Japanese umberllas in silk and parasols in natural tone pongee with huge Chinese dragons embroidered in rich colours on every other panel, are among the novelties for river and country use. There are also attractive parasols of pongee with bordess of graduated dots embroidered in coloured silks, red being used, more often than any other colour for the embroidery. The all-lace parasols are as beautiful and as costly as ever. An exceptionally dainty combination of lace and silk was seen in a plain, light blue silk sunshade, with a border formed of many little frills of Valenciennes insertion. It was decorated with a spray of embroidered daisies.

With the return of the elbow and the three-quarter sleeve a demand has arisen for bracelets, and jewellers have for some time past been busy with new designs. Narrow bangles of single coloured stones, set to show no setting at all, are much admired. These are generally made of one kind of gem. Some jewellers fasten six or eight such bangles together with a diamond clasp. Other novelties are ornaments for hats made of real gems, which show to great advantage when glittering in the sunshine against a dark background. Empire combs for the hair are exceedingly smart. A beautiful example is of open work floral design, formed of turquoise matrix surrounded by blister pearls and silver leaves. These blister pearls are an invention of the modern jeweller, which will be very much appreciated. Spanish combs of tortoiseshell inlaid with gold and silver, are much sought after, and are lovely. In the new pendants there a decided leaning toward early French paterns. A pendant, just finished for a woman of exquisite taste, is composed of diamonds with a platinum chain passing through a ring set with a square-cut emerald finished with two pear-shaped pearls with diamond leaves and a single pearl of great beauty in the centre. Another charming neck ornament is of dull gold, set in the centre with a large black pearl. Two white pearls of different sizes and two diamond drops are suspended from chains.

The existence of the Ladies Automobile Club is proof of the keen interest taken by women in motoring, not only as owners of beautiful cars, but as drivers of no mean skill, with a technical knowledge of intricate machinery. And now that manufacturers are turning their attention to the making of light cars, in a very little while the number of ladies who will drive their own cars will be great. Excellent authority, too, admits that there is nothing in the machinery and management of a small car that an intelligent woman cannot quickly master. Naturally, the increased popularity of motoring among women suggests the possibility of a profitable occupation for women, one that is out of the ordinary rut of feminine employment, which has yet in a large measure, to be pioneered, and therefore offers considerable scope for development. Undoubtedly as the light cars grow in number there will be a great demand for women teachers and also for driving and touring companions. Many would-be learners, apart from wishing to be taught at their own homes, would prefer to receive their tuition from a tactful gentlewoman who would take infinite pains with her pupil.

An eminent authority on this very interesting subject has suggested that £5 5s. for the course of lessons, with board and lodging, would be a fair remuneration for the lady motor-teacher. Such an occupation would specially commend itself to women with some capital—and there are many such—necessary for the training and outfit. It would be advisable for the teacher to be the owner of a light car and to give the first lessons on her own motor. It would also be absolutely essential to spend some six months in a motor workshop, to train for teaching single car-care and car-driving, and to master to the minutest detail the mechanism that is the soul of the motor. There are doubtless many women with keen minds of mechanical ability to whom such machinery would soon become an open book. But it cannot be too emphatically stated that for success in this new occupation, absolute mastery of the machine is the first essential, and must be combined with excellent health, good nerve power, and sound common sense. The question naturally arises as to whether women's nerves would prove equal to the strain of driving and to grapple with inevitable emergencies. There is little doubt, however, that the average, healthy, physically trained, modern woman following a congenial outdoor occupation is in this respect quite equal to any emergency trust upon her.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding in the Appeal Court yesterday, disposed of an appeal by Government against an order of acquittal made by Mr. Kersondas Chubildas, third Presidency Magistrate, in November last, discharging Ibrahim Alibhoy, a Borah, who was charged before him with selling and possessing 14 metal-shells of empty cartridges, contrary to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act. Mr. Weldon, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for Government. Mr. S. B. Spencer appeared for the accused.

After hearing arguments of counsel, Mr. Justice Batchelor remarked that such a metal-case constituted a material component part of a cartridge. Mr. Justice Batty explained that it would hardly be used for any other purpose than for manufacturing ammunition. Mr. Spencer requested their Lordships to dispose of the case themselves, instead of putting the accused to further expense. Mr. Weldon explained that the object of the Government authorities was to establish a principle.

Mr. Justice Batty delivered the judgment of the Court. He said that the Magistrate had acquitted the accused on the ground that an empty cartridge case did not come under the definition of "ammunition." On behalf of the accused, Mr. Spencer had very ingeniously argued that the word "ammunition" was a collective noun; therefore, "parts of ammunition" was a phrase which could only be applied to units forming integral portions of that class. The Court was of opinion however, that the word "ammunition" was no more a collective noun than the word water was; and that every thing having the character, which colloquially would be connoted by the word ammunition, must come within the definition; and every part of such substance capable of performing the function, for which these characters were noted, must come within the definition of all parts of ammunition. The cartridge cases introduced in Court in connection with these proceedings were still capable of performing, after some slight changes in process, the function for which they had been originally intended as "parts of ammunition," which phrase included portions of such material as came within the description of ammunition. That was clear from the concluding words of the defining clause, which expressly excluded lead, sulphur or saltpetre. Admittedly, the offence in this case was not a serious one. Accused had sold one cartridge to an Inspector, who had gone to him for the purpose of detecting the offence. There were fourteen cartridge cases in the possession of the accused; but as the appeal appeared to have been directed towards establishing a matter of principle, the Court thought the ends of justice would be served by the infliction on the accused of a fine of four annas.

BANDMANN AND DALLAS' OPERA CO.

The Bandmann-Dallas Opera Company left Port Said on Wednesday for Bombay by the P. & O. s.s. Arabia. The season at Cairo has been a record one. The Company had the unique honour of playing before His Highness the Khedive. This is the first English Company to receive His Highness's patronage, as beyond the Grand Opera Season, which is guaranteed by the Egyptian Government, His Highness seldom attends theatres.

AFFAIRS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A letter in a contemporary of the 21st March 1905, from Bushire, gives an account of the visit of the three British warships to the Island of Bahrein in the Persian Gulf. The Red Breast with the Political Agent on Board and H. M. ships Fox and Sphinx accompanied the first named vessel. An Utimatum was given to Sheikh Ali, the Chief of Bahrein, to give up his nephew, Ahmed Ali, who, it was stated, had assaulted some natives.

The advent of the warships caused a panic in the Bazaar at Bahrein, but Sheikh Ali could not produce his nephew, Ahmed Ali, who had absconded. So the Sheikh's eldest son was carried off by the warships and Ahmad Ali's horses and camels were, it is said, taken to Koweit on the mainland at the head of the Persian Gulf.

The writer of the letter remarks that at one time it was thought that the Sheikh would offer opposition and not accede to the demands of the British Resident at Bushire in the Persian Gulf, but he ultimately took the advice offered him and saved the situation. The letter also adds that the ships fully prepared for an engagement.

It has been hitherto understood that ever since Nasir Pasha, the Chief of the Montefik tribe of Arabs subjugated El Hassa and El Khatif, some 35 years ago, and established Turkish rule there that Bahrein had become subject to Turkey, at all events they owed the Turks fealty, and we are set wondering as to whether the authorities in India have attained the permission of Parliament to go to war in the Persian Gulf. The Sheikh of Bahrein may have of recent years emancipated himself from Turkish thrall; if so, our Political authorities may deplore the fact that the Sheikh Ali did not show fight, as it would have given the Indian Government an excellent opportunity to have gone in for the annexation of the Island of Bahrein, a most important position, as it commands the entrance of the Shat-El-Arab, the river into which the Euphrates and Tigris discharge themselves.

When the Ruler of India visited the Persian Gulf it created great consternation amongst the Foreign European Ambassadors and Consuls in Persia, and it is said that they informed the Shah of Persia that our ruler had come to the Persian Gulf in order to make it a "Mare Clausum" in favour of the English trade. The Persian Government is becoming very conservative, and the aim of France to attain mining concessions in the country which Persian officials favoured has been curtly disallowed by His Majesty the Shah. Indeed, all concessions given previously have been revoked or cancelled. Nowadays the other European Powers have a good deal of influence for or against the acts of the British Indian Government, and our proceedings are jealously watched by our European friends. Another important Firman is said to have been issued, it is said, notifying that any Foreigner must abjure his own nationality before he can obtain service under His Majesty the Shah's Government. This obviates the necessity for Ambassadorial or Consular interference.

To return to the remarks made on the Island of Bahrein, it is as well to record that many years ago the Imaum of Muscat's ships dominated the Persian Gulf until we appeared upon the scene. The Imaum held possession of the Islands of Kishm and Karrack which he ceded to the Indian Government, but we have neglected these possessions, although we have a coaling station at Bassadore on the Island of Kishm which island is situated in front of the port of Bunder Abbas on the mainland of Persia, to which port the Russians have sent a Consul. During our first war in 1838 with Affganistan until 1842, we occupied the Island of Karrack with the 2nd Bombay Grenadier Regiment when the Regiment was decimated with sickness, and lost numbers of officers and men. It is to be deplored that we did not at the time acquire Bahrein, but it has been the hope of some of our Political Officers that when the Sheikh of Bahrein, became independent he would accept the Suzeranity of the British, but the harsh measures that have been adopted in the matter of Ahmedali, the Sheikh's nephew, precludes the possiblity of this hope ever being fulfilled.

The Russians are very jealous of our supremacy in the Persian Gulf, and some six years ago sent their warships to Killa Gul, an old fort in the territory of the Sheikh of Bunder Dilem, a place to the north of Bunder Bushire. Killa Gul is said to have a good landing place and lies to the west of Bunder Dilem to the Sheikh of which place it belongs. The Fort is said to be in ruins, but there is a good landing place. The Russians tried their utmost to obtain possession of Bunder Dilem and Killa Gul from Sheikh Hassan bin Abdoolah, but although large sums were offered, this was refused. The advent of our warships at Bahrein has met with a quiet response from Russia by the establishment of a Consulate at Bunder Abbas to nurse our Political officers at that place. The Russians consider Bunder Abbas a most important place, as long ago they desired to run a railway from their Railway which skirts the Persian Frontier Province of Kuchan to Bunder Abbas, but our position and pretensions to the possession of the Island of Kishm checked the Russians for the time being.

In former days the Persian Gulf was controlled by the Bombay Government and officers from Bombay were usually appointed to the Political Offices both at Bushire and Baghdad and all the correspondence with the Government of India passed through the Bombay Government who favoured by its local position and the visits of His Majesty's ships of war used to be in a better position to regulate affairs than the authorities at Simla. But I hear this practice has now been discontinued, whether this be true or not, I cannot say. Bahrein would be a very valuable Island to the British for the reason I have before stated.

J. P. NIXON.
Major General.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. G. D. Madgavkar, I.C.S., acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara, vice Mr. C. R. Roper, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. Montgomerie, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. H. Murray, on relief, is appointed to be Divisional Forest Officer, S.D., Kanara.

Mr. W. E. Copleston, on relief, becomes Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh.

Mr. L. S. Osmaston, on relief, is appointed to be Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik.

Mr. E. G. L. MacGregor, I.C.S., Forest Settlement Officer, Kanara, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. P. E. Aitchison is appointed to be Divisional Forest Officer, W. D., Kanara, vice Mr. H. L. Newman proceeding on leave.

Captain W. O. Dawson, M.R.C.V.S., is appointed Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I. C. S., has been elected by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay as their representative on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, vice Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E., I.C.S., resigned.

The services of Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.I.E., I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, with effect from the 15th April.

Mr. P. E. Percival, B. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., Under Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Legislative Departments, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough to bring the combined period of absence up to twelve months.

Surgeon-General W. McConaghy, M.D., I.M.S., has been granted furlough on medical certificate for sixty-five days with effect from the 16th April.

IN a letter read at a recent meeting of the Zoological Society at Mombassa, Mrs. S. Hind, the wife of an official in British East Africa, related that an antelope which was kept in an enclosure with birds and other creatures had been found catching the birds and eating their heads off.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE TRAMWAY PURCHASE.

FINAL ARRANGEMENTS.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta presiding.

The Corporation considered the report of the Committee appointed to assist the Commissioner in all matters arising in connection with the purchase of the Tramways. The Committee in their report states :—The Corporation will recollect that pursuant to their Resolution of the 11th March 1901, notice of intention to purchase the Tramway was at once given to the Tramway Company and on the same date an agreement was entered into with Mr. W. G Bingham whose due fulfilment of that agreement had been already guaranteed to the Corporation by the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, Limited. In the course of the litigation with the Tramway Company which has since ensued large expenses had to be, from time to time, incurred by the Corporation for arbitrators' fees experts' charges, and legal expenses, and all these Mr. Bingham had in terms of the agreement undertaken to pay from time to time on demand. On Mr. Bingham's departure from Bombay, he left a general Power of attorney with his Solicitors who it was arranged should represent him in all matters in connection with the agreement. On the 25th January 1904 a formal demand for payment of expenses then already incurred and brought to account amounting of upwards of Rs. 38,000 was made on Mr. Bingham's constituted attorneys in Bombay, and no reply to this demand having been received, Brush Company as his guarantors were called upon to pay the money, which they did, together with a further sum which had by that time been disbursed. The Brush Company have since that time taken upon themselves direct all the duties and obligations of the Promoter under the agreement, and are entitled to be recognized as such in place of Mr. Bingham. In view of proposals which have now been made for a complete settlement of all outstanding disputes and questions with the Tramway Company, the Committee deem it desirable to briefly recall to mind what has taken place in connection with the litigation already referred to which has for so long been going on between the Tramway Company and the Municipality :—

THE RIGHT OF PURCHASE.

As regards the earlier stages of that litigation, the Committee need only remind the Corporation that within a few days after service of notice of intention to purchase, pursuant to the Resolution of the Corporation of the 11th March 1901, a suit was filed by the Tramway Company, in the High Court against the Corporation, by which the former sought to have it declared on various grounds, that the Corporation had not acquired the right of purchase, and further sought, (in case that first point should be decided in favour of the Corporation) for a declaration by the Court as to the legal position and rights of the parties in respect of various matters connected with the exercise of the right of purchase. That suit was heard in August and judgment was delivered on the 26th September 1901, and was, on the main points, in favour of the Corporation, though, as regards certain questions of detail it was deemed necessary in the interests of the Corporation that an Appeal should be filed. The Tramway Company also appealed, and both Appeals came on for hearing late in 1901, and were disposed of by the Decree of the Appeal Court dated the 18th February 1902, under which :—the right of the Corporation to purchase in the manner proposed was confirmed ; the date of purchase was declared to be the date of the award to be made as to value of property under Section 30 of the Bombay Tramways Act ; and it was declared that the property to be purchased was the property of the Tramway Company which existed on the 14th March 1901, and that the Municipality were not entitled to purchase any property which the Tramway company might acquire subsequently to that date and lastly, it was referred to the Commissioner of the High Court to ascertain the amount of compensation to be paid for goodwill. The Tramway Company, as the Corporation are aware, appealed to the Privy Council against the decision of the Appellate Court in Bombay, and in doing so, they availed themselves to the utmost of the limits of time which the law allowed them both for the initation, and prosecution of that Appeal which was eventually decided in favour of the Corporation on the 3rd June 1904, the right of the Corparation to carry into effect the proposed purchase being thus finally and conclusively established.

AWARD AND GOODWILL.

In the meanwhile, as soon as the decision of the Appellate Court in Bombay was obtained the Arbitration as to value of property had been pressed on and had resulted in an Award, dated 31st October 1902, fixing 34 lakhs as the amount to be paid on that account. The date of this Award having thus fixed the date of purchase in accordance with the Appellate Court's Decree, it became possible to proceed with the enquiry as to the amount to be paid for goodwill on the basis of 21 years purchase of the average annual profits of the Company for the 3 years next preceding that date. The Company's original claim for goodwill brought in in June 1903 and based on the accounts of these 3 years added to the 34 Lakhs awarded for property amounted to an aggregate of no less than one Crore and twenty two Lakhs. The examination of the Company's book which then became necessary, in order to scrutinize and combat this claim was a very laborious matter and occupied much time ; thus it was not till early in 1904 that it was possible to make any progress with the evidence before the Commissioner which involved large figures and immense detail. In the course of the enquiry which followed (up to April 1904) the Company materially modified its claim and in that month (April) the Corporation were advised that expert evidence should be taken under Commission to England on the very important question of depreciation as affecting profits, and an order for the purpose was obtained. The execution of this commission, was however, delayed for some months at the request both of the Brush Electrical Engineering Co. and of the Tramway Co., who were hopeful of being able to come to terms. Eventually the negotiations between them having fallen through, the commission was executed in November last, and immediately after its return to Bombay the inquiry was resumed and shortly afterwards new profit statements were brought in by the Tramway Co. on the basis of which, and of the arbitration award, the total claim came to One Crore and Nine Lakhs. But, though the original claim has thus been substantially modified, the Tramway Co. still contend that no depreciation in respect of track, buildings, and other property ought to be taken into account in ascertaining profits for the purposes of this enquiry. The Corporation on the other hand are advised that depreciation must undoubtedly be allowed for, and that the Company's claim will thus have to be further greatly reduced, the extent of such reduction being dependent on certain important points which the Court will have to decide in connection with this question of depreciation and other matters forming the subject of surcharge and objection to the Company's profit statements. The enquiry having been resumed in January last has since proceeded as expeditiously as possible, but the evidence has been extremely voluminous. It was hoped at one time that it might be possible to get the matter completed and the report of the Commissioner considered by the Court before the present vacation, in which case it was intended, under the advice of Mr. Arthur Cohen K. C., to have made an application to the Court for an order for possession of the Tramway undertaking on the condition of payment of any sum admitted, and of deposit in Court (if necessary) of such further sum (if any) as might, on the Court's decision, appear to be payable, and in view to this, the Brush Co. were warned that it might be necessary for them to be prepared with the money about this time, and it was pressed on them that they should make their arrangements accordingly. In the result, it was found that the enquiry before the Commissioner occupied a longer time than was anticipated and the evidence could not be completed before the High Court and Commissioner's office closed for the present vaction, in the meanwhile, however, Mr. C. S. Hilton, a Director of the British Electric Traction Company and of the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, and Mr. Broadhurst, the Secretary of the latter, came out to Bombay last month in connection with the arrangements made by the Brush Co., as the result of pressure which had been brought to bear on them.

THE NEW COMPANY.

The Brush Co. propose immediately to register a new Company under the title of "The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Limited," with a capital of one million sterling. A powerful Financial Syndicate has, it appears, been formed in London, by whom the provision of one million pounds for this Company (when registered) has been duly guaranteed and the Brush Co. in submitting the proposed Memorandum and Articles of Association of the new Company, ask the Corporation to state that pursuant to the agreement of 11th March 1901, this Company, when duly registered and having this sum of £1,000,000 at its disposal, will be recognized for the purposes of the agreement. The Committee having carefully considered this matter, and having consulted the Solicitors and Counsel of the Corporation, have no hesitation in recommending the Corporation to sanction a reply being given to the Brush Company, to the effect that when the proposed new Company has been duly registered and has at its disposal the sum of £1,000,000, the Corporation will be prepared to formally recognize it under the agreement, and further, that on the purchase from the Bombay Tramway Company of the Present Tramway undertaking being duly completed, the Corporation will, pursuant to clause 7 of the Agreement, execute in favour of the

new Company, the deed therein contemplated, but on the understanding and condition, that in the event of debentures being issued by such Company, these shall not have priority over, but shall be subject to, the very important and tangible security which the Tramway properties and the capital sunk in new works by the new Company will afford to the Corporation for the due fulfilment of the Company's engagements to the Municipality under the Deed. The Brush Company, have further asked, not unnaturally, that when the purchase from the Tramway Company has been duly completed, and the new Company, has been duly constituted on the lines above mentioned, and has duly carried out the conversion of the undertaking to electric traction, the guarantee which the Municipality hold from the Brush Company, may be regarded as having been duly discharged. The Committee consider that, at present, it would be premature to give any positive undertaking, but that it would be fair to inform the Brush Company, that when all the above conditions have been duly fulfilled by the new Company and when such Tramway extensions, as shall at the date of the Deed have been proposed and duly approved, have been completed, the Corporation will be prepared to favourably entertain an application by the Brush Company to be released from their guarantee.

DELAY IN THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTIES.

Finding that, contrary to expectations, there must inevitably be considerable further delay before the Corporation could hope to obtain from the court an order for possession, and that even then there would necessarily be grave inconvenience, and probable unavoidable dislocation of traffic by reason of the right of purchase being limited to properties (especially Stud) which were in the possession of the Tramway Co., on 14th March 1901, the Brush Company's representatives, (availing themselves of their visit to Bombay) entered upon negotiations with the Tramway Company in view to attempting to arrive at a figure for an early and out-and-out settlement of all claims of the Tramway Company on the lines that the New Company shall on payment of cash down, take over the entire undertaking as it stands, including all stores, horses &c, acquired since the 14th March 1901. As was to be expected, however, there was a wide difference between the parties to these negotiations owing to the more or less sanguine expectations on the one side and the other as to the probable figure to be determined in the event of the litigation being carried through. In the result, the Brush Company informed the Commissioner that they could not see their way to agreeing to the figure which the Tramway Company insisted on as their minimum, unless in order to make the Sinking Fund arrangements which the New Company would have to privide for somewhat less onerous, the Corporation could see its way to make some concession in the purchase provisions to be embodied in the Deed. The suggestion at first was that the Corporation should forego the right secured to it by the agreement of 11th March 1901 of eventually purchasing the undertaking without any payment for goodwill but while the Committee, for obvious reasons, declined to entertain the idea of making such a recommendation to the Corporation, they do nevertheless recognize the very great importance in the public interests of enabling a prompt and complete settlement to be arrived at so that further delay in the transfer of the Tarmway properties and in the important work of proceeding with the conversion of traction may as far as practicable be obviated. These considerations have influenced the Committeed in further negotiations which have now resulted in a settlement being come to, subject of course to the approval and sanction of the Corporation, under which, to assist the Brush Co., in coming to terms with the Tramway Company, it is proposed that the Municipality shall concede something, though not, as the Committee believe more than the circumstances fully justify,

AGREEMENT WITH THE NEW COMPANY.

Under the purchase provisions of the agreement as it stands the Corporation are to have the right of purchase:—At the end of 33 years on payment of the full amount to be paid to the Tramway Company for goodwill, in addition to the then value of plant and property; At the end of 42 years on payment of half the amount to be paid for goodwill in addition as aforesaid; At the end of years or afterwards on six months notice on payment only of the then value of plant and property without anything for goodwill. The proposed modified terms on which the provisional settlement now arrived at is based are that the right of purchase shall be:—At the end of 42 years on payment of 40 lakhs for goodwill in addition as aforesaid; At the end of 50 years on payment of 20 lakhs for goodwill in addition as aforesaid; At the end of 63 years and at subsequent intervals of 7 years on payment only of the then value of plant and property without anything for goodwill. The Brush Company having made their financial arrangements, are very,

ANXIOUS TO OBTAIN POSSESSION

at the earliest possible date, so as to commence conversion work with as little delay as may be, and, the attainment of this object being a matter of so great importance to the public, this Committee, having had the advantage of personally ascertaining the views of Mr. Lowndes who has throughout advised and appeared for the Corporation in this matter, is unanimous in recommending the Corporation to accept the modified purchase terms above stated, on the condition, of course, that the purchase from the Tramway Company is completed and possession made over to the New Company within a limited time, say by the 1st August next. It is understood that as a matter of fact it will be practicable to arrange for all this probably a month earlier. In connection with the preparation of the Deed to be executed in favour of the New Company pursuant to the agreement, the Committee would point out that the passing of the Indian Electricity Act of 1903 since the agreement of 1901 was signed, will necessitate some changes in the details of the Deed to be executed pursuant to clause 7 of the Agreement. The Committee suggest that the final approval and settlement of the form of this Deed and of such minor alterations or modifications as circumstances may render necessary or proper may be left to the Commissioner in consultation with his Committee, the same being reported to the Corporation as soon thereafter as possible.

CORPORATION'S RESOLUTION.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved: That the twelfth report, dated the 28th April 1905 of the Committee reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 209 dated the 14th April 1904, to assist the Commissioner in all matters arising in connection with the purchase of Tramways, is approved and adopted. That Mr. W. G. Bingham having failed to fulfil his obligations to the Corporation in respect of the payment of certain large sums duly demanded of him under Clause 5 of the agreement entered into on the 11th March 1901 between the Corporation of the first part the Commissioner of the second part, and the said W. G. Bingham of the third part, and the Brush Electrical Engineering Company Ltd., as his Guarantors having duly made those payments and taken upon themselves the duties and obligations of the "Promotor" under the said Agreement and having proposed the formation of a Company to be registered in India for the purpose of providing the moneys required for the purchase of the present Tramway undertaking and otherwise for the purpose of carrying into effect the said Agreement. It is resolved that when the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Ld. (which is proposed to be constituted under the Memorandum and Articles of Association submitted by the Brush Electrical Engineering Co. Ld.) has been duly registered in Bombay and has at its disposal the sum of £1,000,000 which is stated to have been satisfactorily guaranteed in London, the Corporation will be prepared to recognize the said proposed New Company under Clause 9 of the said Agreement of the 11th March 1901: 'And further, that, on the purchase from the Bombay Tramway Company Ld., of the present Tramway undertaking being duly completed the Corporation will, pursuant to Clause 7 of the said Agreement, execute in favour of the said proposed New Co. the Deed therein contemplated, it being understood that any Debentures proposed to be issued by the said New Company will be subject to the provisions of Clauses 10,11, and 12 of the Schedule to the said Agreement. That the Corporation will be prepared to favourably entertain an application by the Brush Electrical Limited to be released from their Guarantee dated the 8th March 1901, when:—(a) the acquisition from the Bombay Tramway Company Ld. of the present Tramway unertaking has been duly completed; (b) the proposed New Company has been duly registered in Bombay; (c) the conversion of the present tramways to Electric traction has been duly carried out by the proposed New Company; and (d) such extensions (with Electric traction) as may on the date of the Deed to be executed pursuant to Clause 7 of the Agreement of 11th March 1901 have been proposed by the Brush Electrical Engineering Company Ld, and approved by the Corporation, have been duly completed by the proposed New Company. That as recommended in the Committee's Report, the Corporation hereby sanctions the embodiment in the Deed to be executed pursuant to Clause 7 of the Agreement dated 11th March 1901 of the following provisions as to the periods at which and the terms as regards Goodwill on which the future right of purchase of the Tramway and Electrical Supply undertakings shall be exercisable by the Corporation in lieu of those contained in Clause 14 of the Schedule to the said Agreement:—That the right of purchase be made exercisable at the expiration of the following periods:—42 years in which case 40 Lakhs is to be paid for Goodwill; 51 years, in which case 20 Lakhs is to be paid for Goodwill; 63 years and periodical intervals of 7 years afterwards, in either of which cases nothing whatever is to be paid for Goodwill. That it be left to the Commissioner in consultation with the Committee to finally approve and settle such minor alterations and modifications in the terms of the said Deed as may appear necessary or proper reporting the same to the Corporation as soon thereafter as possible.

In support of his resolution the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola explained at length, the various matters which the Committee had to deal with in successfully carrying through the huge undertaking of purchasing the Tramways. He said this was the final report of the Committee and he thought the Corporation would recognise that the Committee hod got the matter through in the manner which entitled them their best thanks. They had now arrived at a stage when the long pending litigation in regard to the purchase of the Tramways might be considered to have been closed and that huge undertaking which the Corporation took upon their shoulders, had been successfully carried through. For this reason the Committee had thought it proper to get in their report a full explanation of the various aspects of the whole question. Mr. Ibrahim told the Corporation how the whole thing started and what the Corporation had accomplished by the attitude they had appted in regard to the question. Under the Tramway Act the Corporation had the power to purchase the Tramways at the end of periods, recurring at intervals of seven years. The period before the present one at which the Corporation should have exercised their right of purchase, was in 1893. At that time when the subject came before the Corporation, the Hon. Mr. Rebsch moved a resolution asking the Corporation to appoint a Committee to consider the question. But the feeling of the house not being in favour of the proposal, the resolution was lost and the subject dropped. That showed what the attitude of the Corporation, in 1893 was with regard to the question. It should however be borne in mind that had the Corporation exercised their right to purchase the undertaking at that time they would have had to pay for good will a sum much less than what they had to pay in 1901. When the next opportunity of acquiring the Tramways arrived in 1901, a notice of intention to purchase the concern was given to the Tramway Company. The subject was taken up by Mr. Harvey, at whose instance, the Corporation appointed a Committee to consider the question. He (Mr. Ibrahim) repeated what he had said on the previous occasion, namely, that very great credit was due to Mr. Harvey for the very able manner in which he assisted the Corporation in considering the question. It was Mr. Harvey, who suggested the appointment of the Committee, persuaded the Corporation to go in, for the undertaking, made arrangement with Mr. W. G. Bingham, and successfully carried through the whole undertaking, except at the final stage; when the credit of cutting the Gordian knot was left to their present Commissioner, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, who had brought the question to a successful termination. As soon as the Corporation decided to appoint a Committee and proceed further into the matter, the Commissioner was asked to ascertain whether the present Tramway Company would give any reasonable terms for the renewal of the lease; whether they would agree to any alterations in the terms. The real object of the Corporation in adopting the attitude they had taken up, was to prevent the growth of good-will. Under the agreement with the Tramway Company, the amount of good-will payable to them was twenty-one years of their profits, that was to say their profits multiplied by twenty-one years. As the city grew in importance the profits of the Company increased by leaps and bounds and the Corporation under the agreement were bound to pay them twenty-one times their profits whenever they exercised their right of purchase. It was felt that if the agreement was allowed to continue for a few years more, the amount of good-will would reach to an enormous sum, and it was therefore thought desirable that something should be done in the interest of the city to put a stop to this perpetual growth of good-will. The object with which the Corporation had taken up the whole question was firstly to prevent the growth of goodwill, and secondly to arrange scales by which that amount could be wiped off. He might say that they had succeeded not only in securing these two objects, but in obtaining for the city several other concessions. The most important of these concessions under the new agreement were the compulsory conversion of the present line to electric traction, the obligation for the extension of line in various parts of the city for the running of cars at ten minutes' intervals from 6 o'clock in the morning to 11 o'clock at night and for charging a uniform rate of one anna for travelling over any distance. Under the present agreement the Tramway Company could charge four annas for every passenger. All these advantages would convince not only members, but the outside public also that the Corporation were well advised in acting as they did. The action of the Corporation was adversely criticised in some quarters. They were very seriously taken to task for their presumption in thinking to acquire the Tramways. The criticism was not only confined to the outside public and the press, but some of the members frequently brought the matter before them pointing out that the Corporation had made a blunder in undertaking to acquire such a huge liability and that the Brush Electrical Engineering Company would not be able to carry out the undertaking. He (the speaker) was now able to show that the attitude taken up by the Corporation, had been amply justified. The difficulties with which they were confronted, had been dealt with in the report. It was the intention of the Committee to allow the present tramways to continue, if they consented to alter the terms in the matter of goodwill and the arrangement to wipe off the same. But the Company refused to entertain any proposals. After referring to the litigation between the Tramway Company and the Municipality, Mr. Ibrahim said it was pointed out that under the decree of the Appellate Court the Corporation was entitled to get possession of the stores, plants, cars and every other paraphernalia of the Company which existed on the day of the notice. If the Corporation had enforced their right under the terms of the decree passed by the Appellate Court, the entire tramway traffic would have been dislocated and great inconvenience would have been caused to the public. They were told that it was possible to arrive at an understanding by which the Tramway Company should pass the whole undertaking into the hands of the new Company. For this and other reasons concessions were granted to the new Company by way of extending the period of purchase and that of wiping off of goodwill. The agreement with the new Company provided that the right of purchase should be at the end of forty-two years on payment of forty lakhs for goodwill in addition to the then value of the plant, or at the end of fifty-six years on payment of twenty lakhs for goodwill in addition as aforesaid or at the end of sixty-three years and at subsequent intervals of seven years on payment only of the then value of the plant and property without anything for goodwill. Great care had been taken to provide against future litigation in the present agreement. Mr. Ibrahim asked the Corporation to take that opportunity of thanking their solicitor Lar. Crawford for the eminently able manner in which he had conducted the whole proceedings.

Mr. James McDonald seconded the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia was not in favour of the Corporation entering into an agreement with the new Company. He said it did not speak well of the foresight of the old members of the Corporation who missed the golden opportunity of purchasing the Tramways in 1893. Referring to the report he said some provision ought to have been made with the regard to the rate of speed; because if when the railway was destroyed from Colaba to Grant Road, the public would have entirely to depend upon the electric Tramways. Dr. Sukhia was of opinion that the period of purchase should not have been extended.

Mr. Baptista was also opposed to the acceptance of the terms arrived at between the Corporation and the new Company.

The Municipal Commissioner said it would be a sheer injustice to commonsense, if the Corporation did not accept the terms arranged between them and the Company who was ready with one million pounds to purchase the whole concern at any moment.

After some further discussion, the resolution was put to the meeting and carried, only two members—Dr. Sukhia and Mr Baptista—voting against it.

The Corporation then adjourned.

JAINS AND PALITANA.

A GENERAL meeting of the Jains of Bombay was held at Lalbag, under the presidency of Muni Mohanlalji Maharaj which was attended to by 2,000 Jains. The Following resolutions were carried unanimously. The first, moved by Ratanchand Khimchand was to the effect that the Jains of Bombay deeply regret at the attitude taken up by the Thakore Saheb of Palitana in connection with the question of taking off shoes while visiting the temples situated on the Sacred Hill and that Mr. Lambert the Assistant Police Superintendent of Bombay, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Prince Ranjitsinhji, who very well knew the customs of Hindu tenets, were instructed to insist upon not taking off shoes by the advisers of Thakore Saheb that the feelings of the Jains are deeply wounded by such an action. This resolution was supported by Mr. F. K. Lalan, Mr. Nemubhai moved that the Thakore Saheb of Palitana appears to be unmindful of the religious susceptibilities of the Jains. This resolution was seconded by Mr. F K. Lalan and carried unanimously. Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia B. A., L. L. B. moved that the Government of Bombay be requested to take prompt action herein; he was seconded by Mr. Mohunlal Poonjabhri who dilated upon the praiseworthy attitude always taken up by the British Government in religous questions. The motion was carried unanimously. Mr. Kunvarji Anandji moved that the firm of Anandji Kalianji be requested to take prompt action under the circumstances. Seconded by Mr. Lakhamsey Hirji Mysari B. A., L. L. B and carried unanimously. A Committee of the representative members of the Jain community was formulated to petition the British Government and take other necessary action in the matter. The President summing up gave free vent to the religious feelings excited by the events that had recently happened and asked the leaders of the community to bring all the facts to the notice of the British Government in whose sense of justice he said, he had full confidence. The proceeding then terminated.

BY THE BORDER ROAD.

THE owner of Warcowie farm is old and grey now. He went out to try his luck in the early days and by means of coach and bullock-dray penetrated the heart of the bush and pitched his tent beside the Border Road. It is a long, sinuous red road, the Border Road, that lies in the back-blocks, with settlers' huts dotting the plains here and there. One of these developed in time into a comfortable farmhouse at the foot of the Bonda ranges. The farm belonged to Gurney and he called it Warcowie.

Gurney's colonial outfit consisted of an iron will and a determination against which the gates of Hell could not prevail. Years of toil from dawn to dusk had developed his farm into a property of some value. Gurney found a fine brown, bronzed girl in the ranges somewhere for a wife. She is old and grey too, now, but she still watches over Gurney, his daughter and two sons.

Gurney is seventy-five, and every furrow on his cheek and every wrinkle on his brow marks a drought that he has faced. He often jogged along through the ranges on his wiry bush pony, over the rolling plains and down the phantom gullies into Bonda.

One year a drought came and visited Warcowie; it stayed for several years and lived on the fat of the farm. When it departed the plains were close-cropped like a convict's scalp, the water-holes dried up, the cattle lean and useless, and the sheep reduced to a minimum. But Gurney was up before dawn toiling away with his sons and fighting the good fight of the back-blocks. The young Gurneys were good fellows, strong, supple, quiet lads, with that same look of determination so characteristic of the old man. The drought ate up the credit account at the bank, but then the rains fell; and one morning Gurney woke up to find the land green and beautiful and Warcowie a sort of place where Esau would have delighted to spend a week-end.

All went well until Murphy's cattle, frightened by a bush fire, came racing down the ranges and swept the Warcowie fences away. Gurney did not curse the Almighty, but set to and put the fences in order again. Then the rabbits found the grass and corn on the selection more succulent than way back on the plains. So they came without a license and decided to live on Warcowie. The Warcowie people fought the rabbits, but could not keep them down. Miles of wire netting were erected which checked the enemy for a time, but the rabbits did not like Gurney, and sent out scouts to sail in flying columns from outlying districts. One morning, the boys rose and went outside the farmhouses. In the distance they saw the earth moving and crumpling like the carcass of a dead bullock alive with maggots. It was the rabbits advancing on Warcowie. They were there in companies, battalions, and divisions. The old man came out and joined the boys.

What are you going to do? said the eldest.

Gurney waited a moment and then quietly replied, Fight them.

The old man and the two boys fought the rabbits for years, and the siege of Warcowie still goes on. Poisoned wheat in the dry season and poisoned turnip mash in the wet were scattered over the plains. The rabbits died in thousands, but, keeping up their lines of communication, were able to continue the siege. Then they burrowed and got into the farm, stripped the corn, and destroyed the vegetables. Never give in, said the old man, and the boys obeyed.

On Sundays, they rode away out to the little chapel, and sang. We plough the fields and scatter. They sang it as if Warcowie was a land of golden grain and flowing with milk and honey, instead of a pestilential stretch of country riddled by the rodents and practically destroyed. Gurney rode into Bonda less frequently as the years went on. His account was overdrawn, and heavily overdrawn.

Drought after drought visited the selector, and then a mighty flood, that swept half the outbuildings away. Neither flood, drought, nor poison had much effect on the rabbits. The waterholes began to dry again, and the few lambs got bogged in the mire in trying to reach water. The bush eagles, on sentry-go in the trees above flopped down and settled on the woolly backs and pecked at the lambs' eyes. Gurney's boys went up to their waists in mud in trying to save the lambs. The hot sun beat down out of the brazen sky hot and resistless, hot enough to fuse the tin roofs. Then a stretch of weather with which the climate of Hades was cool in comparison settled over the land. All the waterholes dried up completely, and the dry parched cracked creek-bed was littered with the bleached bones of the last of the flock.

"We'll have to sheer the rabbits now, boys," said Gurney. In that terrible fight his sense of humour prevailed. They loaded the waggon with the last of the clip and trailed off to the township. Half way the bullocks tagged out and stuck in the creek. The off-side poler buried his nose in the dust, wheeled his buttocks around to starboard, and refused to budge. Gurney went over to the off-side of the dray, trailing hiseighteen-foot lash behind him. He took up a position opposite Blondin, the off-side poler, and printed the bush commandments on that stubborn bullock hide. The wheels creaked, the team strained, and the waggon swayed along the road again. Then the old man felt a kind of sorry for that off-side poler's hide. He thought of the patient quiet service that bullock had rendered for years. He thought of the scarcity of forage for the team and remembered that the bullocks though starving were helping him to fight with the drought. He pulled up opposite Wing-Kees, the Chinese Gardner, and purchased some bundles of clean sweet lucerne. Gurney gave the team a bundle apiece and two to Blondin and stood stroking the latter's ears, while the bullock munched the juicy leaves.

The bank manager saw the team sway past the Bush Arms into the township. He counted the bales, and totalled in his mind the value. When Gurney walked into the bank the manager informed him that the ten bales would not reduce the overdraft sufficiently. I must have the waggon and the bullocks.

Now the fourteen bullocks were as fourteen children to Gurney.

Can't you take the waggon and leave me the bullocks?

No, replied the manager. I am very sorry, Gurney, but the head office has given me instructions and I must carry them out.

The old man fought hard with the spirit within. He joined the boys and acquainted them with the facts. The boys were silent. They drove the team into the auctioneer's yard, and stroked the bullocks in turn. The old man was loth to leave. Then the three turned away to tramp home down the lonely Border Road. The loony bullocks lowed a long farewell. They were calling to Gurney, and the call nearly broke the old man's heart.

"What are you going to do?" said the boys.

The old man straightened up with the light of battle in his eyes. "Going to fight, boys? Going to fight to the bitter end."

Away ahead the farm lights flashed low among the gum trees, and the coose of a girl's voice came down the track in the freshness of the night. It was Gurney's daughter coming out to meet the waggon.

"Where is the team, father?" inquired the girl as she came up with the three men.

Gurney mumbled out something about the bullocks having broken down the other side of the creek. But Maggie noted the look of sorrow in the old man's eyes.—W. Monro Anderson, in the "Pall Mall Gazette".

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	6	5	12
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	12	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	31	27	40
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi.....	15	12	18
E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	34	24	55
F Parel, Sewri and Sion..... ..	16	12	18
G Mahim and Worli.....	16	18	38
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	8	15
Total.....	133	118	228
Total plague deaths to date...	239,680		243,152
Same date last year	67	56	125

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
6	5

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 29th April, 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06 ...	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 29th April 1905 by Council Bills ... ... By Gold...	£13,38,351 nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 30th April 1905 to 31st March 1906...	£15,111,449

BEGGING-LETTER WRITERS.

A CURIOUS collection, consisting of 332 begging letters received within a period of five months by a gentleman of great wealth, has been placed at my disposal.

The ingenuity many of the writers of these letters endeavour to have recourse to without giving themselves away is not devoid of humour.

My very dear Sir, writes one, we are exceedingly anxious to pay off the debt upon our little church, that has now been standing far too long (sic). Knowing how estimable a Churchman you yourself are, I feel sure with your characteristic Christianity, you will help us. The sum we should like to receive from you would be about £400 or, say, £500, though, of course, we could take less. The total amount of the debt still standing is £——."

Trusting to hear from you at your very early leisure, yours most cordially ——."

As the recipient of this friendly communication had, at the time it reached him, not been inside any place of worship for over two years and a half, and the writer's name was quite unknown to him, he has not yet found the very early leisure in which to reply.

In rather striking contrast to the foregoing tersely worded request is a closely and extremely-neatly written five-page letter in a woman's handwriting but purporting to come from a lad of two and twenty. And all the writer wants is the loan—it is nearly always a loan—of a five pound note! Listen:

Sir,—Could you, I wonder, do me a great favour? I am a clerk in a City office. (Here follows a 430 word description of the nature of the work the writer is engaged upon, the number of hours he (or she) is kept at this work daily, the number of years and months the writer has been in the same office, and was in another office before he came here etc.) What I want the money for is this: (Five hundred and two words, explaining why the five pounds is so badly needed, and why it should be sent without delay.) I have never asked any one a favour of this kind before, and I trust, in fact I know I shall never have to ask such a thing again. The best way for you to sent it would be; (219 words of instruction on the best way, under the circumstances, to send a five-pound note through the post without having it stolen or letting it lose itself). I take the opportunity of thanking you now for the charitable good deed you are doing me, for I know you will do it;—(add 300 words of bathos on account.)

"Yours very respectfully, and with numerous apologies for troubling you, ——."

The next is from an individual with a title—a foreign little. He confesses quite frankly that he has made a fool of himself in days gone by, or, rather, let others make a fool of him. He also reminds the gentleman he is addressing that he was "himself once so young," a reminder that my friend tells me gratified him considerably at the time he received it. Yet in spite of his peccadillos, this broken-down foreign nobleman "never associate at no time with your lose woman, 'non non,'" and has "not so far perpetuate matrimonie"—clearly a most exemplary young aristocrat in some ways. Consequently the sum he wants is a mere bagatelle, 120 000 francs—ha-la-la-la! The security he offers is a bagatelle, too. This he doesn't dwell upon, however, longer than he can help.

"Most Respectful Sir,—You think me singular to write to you, me a stranger quite complete. . . . If you can possibly oblige, I shall be thankful most hearty. . . . The sum complete to be return to you most sure in eight instalment, though as I tell I cannot offer guarantee more safe than. . . . and so on for seven pages.

May you never, never know what it is to want yourself, another letter starts. Would to God I did not. Would to God I had never placed my all in the hands of the rascally ——etc. There are no less than nine would to God's in this letter of eleven and a half pages of big handwriting, some of it crossed. And the sum asked for in return for all this work is fifty pounds or as much more as you can spare to give.

Indeed, hardly forty out of the total of 332 letters bear the impress of being written by other than professional begging-letter writers, and this total does not include the lighographed circulars and printed petitions that are sent out in shoals by some hospitals and charitable institutions, and by certain religious houses, and by multitudinous philanthropic bodies of one sort and another, all of which, of course, come in quite a different category. This being so, one cannot help wondering how, in the face of such strenuous competition, the calling of the begging-letter writer can continue to flourish. Yet that it does flourish and is likely to go on doing so, I am credibly informed by persons who have exceptional facilities for obtaining trustworthy information upon the subject, and who go so far as to declare that quite a big proportion of a particular, or, rather a not very particular, section of the community that endeavours to earn an honest livelihood in this way succeeds in scraping together enough to live upon, perhaps not precisely in luxury, but at any rate in comfort. Of course they don't write always on their own behalf. Often they have a sick friend generally a poor orphan, who is utterly destitute and a most truly deserving object for pity as well as charity. At other times the wicked solicitor has robbed them of their little all, or a doctor's heavy fees have had to be paid, or the breadwinner is in prison for a crime he never committed, or they have been the victims of a conspiracy on the part of avaricious relatives. But no begging-letter writer who knows his business has ever yet been found, so I am told, who had lost money on the Stock Exchange save through the machinations of some more or less notorious and convicted culprit. And no begging-letter writer has ever yet lived at all who had lost money on a racecourse.—Basil Tozer in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

THE Meredyth baronetcy, which the arrival of a claimant from the Antipodes may bring upon the headline, is a Restoration dignity of 1660, the devolution of which has been unusual. In the Ulster Office, there is said to be an affidavit setting forth that Richard Meredyth was the legitimate son and heir of the grantee. Richard Meredyth, however, never assumed the title, nor did his next four successors. Sir Barry Meredyth, on whom it devolved in 1789, decided to bear it; and an eighth, ninth, and tenth baronet have done the same. The tenth baronet, Sir Edward, sometime of the old 87th, and subsequently a Military Knight of Windsor, died last year. The claimant is a grandson of the seventh baronet, and the son of the late Major Charles Meredyth. He was pretty well on in life, having been born in 1831. He was lately a cabdriver in Australia. The late baronet was not very favourably disposed towards him, it is said but that, of course, is no reason why he should not be Sir George Augustus, eleventh baronet.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

Rain has fallen generally in Assam, Bengal and Chota Nagpur, and locally in Bihar and the South Peninsulas. Darjeeling reports 2 1-2 inches, Burdwan 2, Jessore and Dilnigahr 1 1-2, Narayanganj, Saugor Island, Calcutta, Jalpaiguri and Purnea 1 inch, and Hazaribaugh Chaibassa, Mysore, Colombo and small amounts. Rain is again probable Assam and Bengal and locally in Bihar, the South Peninsula and the South Bombay Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 4th OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular showing a brisk rise at Masulipatam, Hyderabad (Deccan), Karwar, Mormugao, Belgaum, Nagpur and Raipur and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is in excess of normal over the whole area.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Ratnagiri, Karwar and Jamnagar and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 7° in excess at Khandwa and minimum 5° to 10° at Bijapur, Sholapur, Amraoti, Khandwa, Saugor, Indore, Neemuch, Ajmer, Jhansi Delhi and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Khandwa and the lowest 72° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Ratnagiri, Mormugao, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Hyderabad (Deccan), Madras and Coimbatore.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell at Belgaum, Mormugao, Mangalore, Cochin, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bellary and Colombo.

Weather.—Local scattered rain is likely to be received over the country lying to south of Latitude 18°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(The "Bombay Government Gazette," May 4.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Hormasji Jamsetji Antia Deputy Assistant Political Agent Hslar Prant was in charge of the current duties of the Political Agent of that Prant in addition to his own from the 10th to the 19th March 1905 both days inclusive.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Azam Vinayak Ramchandra Sane Mahalkari petha Mulshi in the district of Poona is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882 to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature Bombay during the absence of Mr W J Howard on leave or until further orders:—

Mr Ranchhodbhai Bhaibabhai Patel B A L L B Cantab Barrister at Law to act as Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

Mr Hirjibhai Hormasji Wadia B A Cantab and Bom-Barrister at Law to act as Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

The Governor in Council is pleased under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to invest Mr Shalom Bapuji Israel District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Khandesh with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes section 407 (2).

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G D Madgavkar I C S to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Kanara vice Mr C R Roper I C S proceeding on leave pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Lakshman Narsinh Raoing Mamlatdar Poona City to act as City Magistrate Poona during the absence of Mr H F Carvalho on privilege leave or pending further orders.

Mr A H Gordon substantive protem Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police did duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police Hyderabad from 29th November to 13th December 1901 both days inclusive.

Mr A Montgomerie I C S Assistant Collector in the district of Satara is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882 to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to invest Mr Raghavendra Pandurang Hengeri B A Bom Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the first class in the district of Bijapur with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

Power to order released convicts to notify residence section 565 (1).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Mr H Murray on relief to be Divisional Forest Officer S D Kanara.

Mr W E Copleston on relief to be Divisional Forest Officer West Khandesh.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

MAY 4.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest Perfect Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang Perfect Via Amoor Perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang Perfect Via Amoor Perfect Via Bhamo Interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden Perfect Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

On le Sayenne.—Pinheiros interrupted (4-8-03)

Cables Dominique—Martinique and St. Lucia Martinique interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-5-03)

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and code addresses should not be used (4-8-03)

Cables between Vladivostock and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams (18-2-04.)

The Vladivostock route being temporarily closed, telegrams via him for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication "via Kiachto." The charges are the same as by the Vladivostock route (25-2-04).

The Japanese administration notify that telegrams written in plain English or Japanese addressed to Dalny or Port Arthur can be forwarded to Nagasaki by Military post. At present they can only be accepted at senders risk (18-3-05.)

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Taoyung (25-4-05)

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th April 1905

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	0	...	....	...	23
Teheran	25	2	30 p.m.	...	23
Suez	25	2	55 a.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 25th April, 1905.

	Maximum Time. H.	M	Minimum Time.	M.
from Calcutta	5	46	0	1
Karachi	0	20	0	2
Madras	0	50	0	1

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The LANCET describes it as—
*"Mr. Benger's admirable

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

Mr. H. B. IRVING's performance of Hamlet at the Adelphi should unquestionably be seen by all who take an interest in the higher departments of dramatic art. Above everything else, and better than everything else, it is a fresh Hamlet, seeming to have come straight from the book to the boards, and to have been thought out by the actor with only one personality in view—Hamlet's! It is not exactly a Hamlet of fresh ideas and fresh readings; it is a fresh Hamlet in a far more satisfactory sense than that; for does not the studied and too palpable avoidance of points and traditions, by drawing into prominence that which is avoided, surround the player with the atmosphere of staleness! It is a Hamlet which appears neither to offend against the laws of custom nor to do them any conspicuous honour. It is a natural Hamlet, a human Hamlet. One does not, when beholding it, feel lured into the necessity of wondering how the actor is going to read such and such a soliloquy, or treat such and such a scene. Perhaps this is because the player is so deliciously untheatrical that one is instinctively and unconsciously sensible of the certainty that he is incapable of giving off the chief passages of the text as if they were so many separate entertainments.

How like his father! people kept constantly saying of H. B. Irving on the memorable night of his first appearance as the Prince of Denmark. Yes: and no like his father, most certainly, in the great intelligence of his conception of the character; like his father in face and hands (what eloquent hands!) and in the cunning little stoop of the shoulder: and like his father in the passion and the purpose and the physical force of his acting. But his manners on the stage are utterly unlike those of Sir Henry, and his delivery is absolutely free from any sort of eccentricity, as is his walk from that strange little halt, which might be aptly, and not disrespectfully, described as the worst foot hindmost step. It has been said that the gentleman-like side of the character of Hamlet stood high in the considerations of Fechter, and that throughout the whole tragedy he was the very perfection of courtesy.

I am unable to bring any personal authority to justify comparison of young Irving's Hamlet with Fetcher's, for there has been left out of my composition that amazing gift, possessed only by the younger critics, of recalling to the mind dramatic performances which happened many years before I was born. But I am inclined to venture the suggestion that in this respect of gentlemanliness the Fetcher Hamlet and the H. B. Irving Hamlet will by the young "bloods" of the "first-nights" be classed together. But it cannot be written of the Adelphi Hamlet, as it was written of the Anglo-German Frenchman, that the birth of his thoughts are more visible than the influence of his emotions. H. B. Irving's Hamlet has as much heart in it as brain. Fetchers appears chiefly to have been a play of the intellect.

A critic who shall have the protection here of nameleseness has said of Mr. Oscar Asche that he never sees him without missing from his proximity an anvil, a leather apron, and a spreading chestnut tree. Mr. Asche would certainly make an ideal village Blacksmith. He would give that anvil a blow which would tintinnabulate through the streets of the next-but-one village, he would wear that leather apron with the most forcible distinction and by the mightiness of his presence he would turn that spreading chestnut tree into a mere early Victorian parasol. And in this majestic ruggedness and this noble all thereness is the real reason of his success as the wicked Claudius, for such qualities need only the addition of a fierce frown and a fiery eye to make them represent in the most complete manner the innate brutality of Queen Gertrude's second husband, Mr. Oscar Asche, an admirable actor, possesses the power of making you feel that his Claudius is the right one. It certainly belongs, in atmosphere if in nothing else, to that most blood-curdling source from which Shakespeare borrowed the rough material for the central character of his noble tragedy.

Miss Lily Brayton, who, like her husband, Mr. Oscar Asche, and like so many others in the Adelphi cast, is from the famous Bensonian school of acting, presents an Ophelia of the gentlest and most touching kind. In the mad scene she is no female Barnaby Rudge who has been pulled through a hedge backwards, such as it is the habit of very young actresses to put before us, but a figure of angelic pathos which it really brings the tears into one's eyes to look upon and to listen to. In the words of Laertes:

> Thought and affliction, passion, hell itself,
> She turns to favour and to prettiness.

This is no small accomplishment for an actress who was not heard of in London until Mr. Tree, having produced Ulysses at His Majesty's, started his famous Calypso competition, and who, since then has done little more than play Katusha in the Resurrection tour, and at the Adelphi, appear as the Duchess of Andola in The Prayer of the Sword, and as Katherine in The Taming of the Shrew. But there was that best of all trainings with the F. R. Benson Shakespearian company, and perhaps the experience included an instruction in Ophelia.

Mr. Herbert Fordwych, or "Fordwych of Aldwych," as he is more generally known, is about to present to London on the stage of the smaller Queen's Hall what London really wants, and should have and what this clever organiser comedian, and song-writer knows best how to give—namely, a bright little musical comedy entertainment with "no offence in't"; a gaily given summary, said and sung by turns, of the topics and the fashions and the manners of the day; a running comment upon all that is going on in the world we live in, pointed and intervalled with songs sentimental and songs comic, and with burlesques of current stage characters and of the familiar works of the old and new composers; an entertainment, in short (for afternoon as well as evening consumption) designed to hit the popular fancy without hurting the popular conscience, and most especially prepared for the enjoyment of people (and they represent a considerable portion of the community) who see nothing and hear nothing of what is to be had in dramatic and musical talent because they fall between the two stools of dulness on the one hand and far too much liveliness on the other.

It is under this excellent title of the Drolls and under sartorial disguises of fitting quaintness and prettiness, that Fordwych of Aldwych's bright little company of ladies and gentlemen will perform the duties set down to them in the organiser's plans as expressed in the foregoing paragraph. And if rehearsals are anything to go by the people of London and the people of the country who are up in London for the day, and have no time to attend the theatre at night, will not only get all that is promised them, but get it in the very best quality. Mr. Herbert Fordwych whose words have been wedded to the music of some of the most prominent composers of the day, and who is responsible, with Mme. Liza Lehmann, for the success of separately published numbers from the popular Sergeant Brue, is confident that there is a large public ready to welcome refined fun of the true musical-comedy kind, flavoured with genial travesty, and presented in a continuous ripple in a building not once so central and so homely as the small Queen's Hall; and really if there is not that large public, there ought to be! Perhaps, if there is not. The Drolls will make it, and that will be a good thing for the world, and not a bad thing for Fordwych of Aldwych.

The possessor of that peculiar title is a man and a young man, of remarkable versatility and industry. Equipped in earlier days with a University education, he was intended by his father, as in the case of so many sons who show in youth an unusual quickness of wit and understanding for a life in the Courts of Law. But young Fordwych had a fever for another sort of adventure altogether; he wanted to get up country in South Africa and make a large and immediate fortune at Ostrich farming and cattle dealing, or if, either of those hopeful professions failed him at hunting for animals with plenty of ivory about them, and creating a corner in tusks. But the books of Rider Haggard had not the same pictures in them when the young traveller got out there, and he regrets that he got no further in the adventure of sport than driving large oxen for small wages. With an enormous whip which he could scarcely carry, let alone crack, he once, unaided and alone, drove a herd of oxen sixty miles, sleeping in the open on the way, and eating what he could catch from river, tree-branch, or bush.

A DISCUSSION is, says "T.P.'s Weekly," being waged between two German scientists as to the height above sea level attained by birds. Humboldt held that the Andean condor rises habitually to as much as 20,000ft. But one of the combative Germans insists that only very rarely does the average bird fly higher than 1,200ft., the air above the level of two or three thousand feet being too thin and the temperature too low for his comfort. The rival scientist, whose observations have been taken off Heligoland, declares that migratory birds usually fly at an altitude of from 10,000ft. to 15,000ft. Some day, when airships become common, we may be able to settle the question for ourselves.

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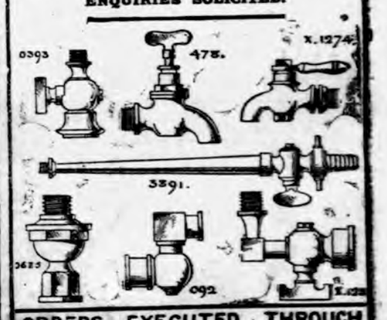

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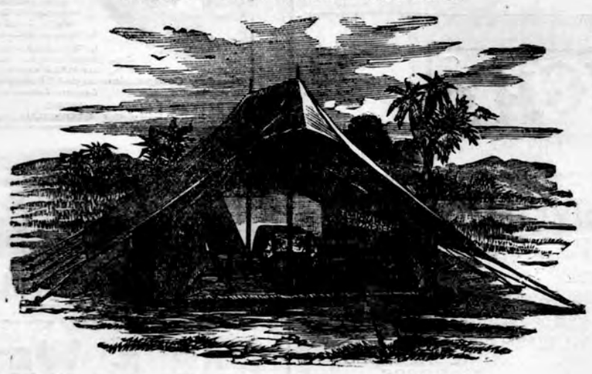

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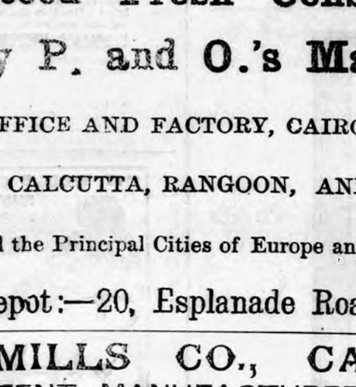

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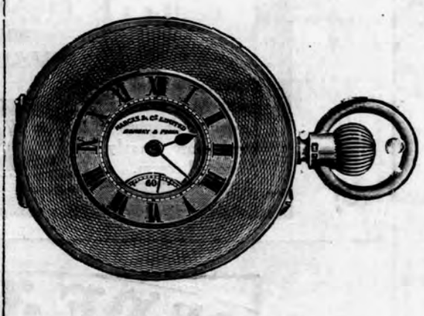

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Apsara Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 69, Fleetstreet, London, E. C. Paris, Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli. CONSULTAT Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.